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SPAIN IS EXCITED!

A Strong Feeling Shown Against America.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

A Large Army and Fleet Ordered to America.

OFFICIAL AND PRESS OPINION.

Interviews With Premier Canovas del Castillo and Ex-Premier Sagasta—The Prime Minister Does Not Believe that Friendly Relations will Be Interrupted—Popular Demonstrations Against American Consulates Feared.

Madrid, Feb. 29.—10 p. m.—In an interview Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo said he doubted that President Cleveland would approve a recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, but if he should be compelled to indorse the action of Congress, it would not provoke an international conflict nor interrupt the friendly relations existing between Spain and the United States. The recognition of the rebels as belligerents would bind the United States to a greater neutrality.

Senor Sagasta, the ex-premier, in an interview to-day, declared that the government had gone mad in dissolving the Cortes on the same day as the arrival of grave news. He says Spain must proceed with great prudence and also with great energy, because the action of the United States Senate was the beginning of serious complications. He added: "I greatly fear that the remainder of the American republics will follow the example of the United States. God grant the coming elections may be peaceably conducted."

Senor Morel in an interview to-day, speaking of the Senate's action, declared that it was a great calamity which would produce a disastrous moral effect and entail important material sacrifices.

Warlike Preparations.

The United Press representative learns that the War Department to-day began preparations to dispatch to Cuba a new army consisting of 20,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry.

Vice Admiral Beranger, the Minister of Marine, has been ordered to prepare the speediest warships, also some transatlantic steamers to be dispatched to the Bahama channel.

Newspaper Opinions.

La Correspondencia says that the recognition of the Cuban rebels by the American government is an event of graver import to Spain than any which has occurred for years.

El Liberal denounces the recognition of the belligerent rights of the rebels as unjust and opposed to law.

Spain, says El Liberal, will resist even to the drenching of the soil with Spanish blood, any determined attempt to affront by foreign intervention those who have never yet submitted to it.

The Imparcial regards the international situation as very grave, and expresses the opinion that the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba involves great danger.

This paper also thinks Prime Minister Canovas Del Castillo is over patient in the face of Yankee pride. "Spain," says The Imparcial, "must prepare for any emergency. We are not so weak as to render our hostility a matter of indifference to a trading people having no warlike qualities. It must also be taken into account that Spain is not isolated in Europe."

The stock exchange was much agitated over the adoption by the United States cording belligerent rights to the Cubans.

Popular Demonstrations.

The United States legation is strongly guarded by the police to-night. The minister of war and the minister of the interior held a conference to-day with a view to adopting measures to cope with the expected popular demonstrations.

The government has forbidden the proposed meeting of the students to-morrow.

In Valencia to-day a body of students paraded the streets carrying banners and subsequently held a meeting at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the United States Congress. After the meeting the students made a demonstration in front of the United States consulate, shouting: "Death to Uncle Sam!" "Viva Spain," "Viva the Spanish army," and "Viva Spanish Cuba."

THEY SAY IN LONDON

That the Authorities are Responsible For Demonstrations In Favor of Jameson.

London, Feb. 29.—The question is now being asked whether the demonstration attending the landing here of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-raiders was a genuine outburst of public feeling or whether it was not largely due to plans of the government to excite the country against the Transvaal. Some of the members of the present ministry are past masters in the quiet game of arousing the country through the use of paid agents. If the course followed by the government in bringing Dr. Jameson home from Africa is reviewed it will seem that everything was done to keep interest on the [illegible]. Instead of [illegible] of the filibusterers in mystery and having them tracked by press representatives from point to point the government could, if it had so desired, have let the affair drag out quietly, and could have avoided all fuss in taking the prisoners to the Bow Street police court.

The Speaker says it is impossible to acquit the authorities of responsibility for the Jameson demonstration. London syndicates and other forces are now trying to mislead the opinion of the British and drag them into the commission of a crime worse than the partition of the Transvaal.

The Delagoa Bay Plot.

Certain favored Conservative journalists have obtained from the foreign office a story of what they call the Delagoa Bay plot, which throws the clearest side light upon the recent intrigue to secure a foothold at Delagoa Bay, the capital of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, which would afford the [illegible] and outlet to the sea of the Transvaal. There is no doubt of the truth of the story, which is to the effect that just prior to the raid of Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal a Mr. Milne, a Portuguese concessionaire, who held a frontage on the foreshore of Delagoa Bay for a distance of seven miles, offered to sell the concession to Great Britain for [illegible]. The government, through Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of the Cape Colony and British high commissioner in Africa, declined to deal with Milne, as it was expected that it would do, as nothing was then known in England of the Transvaal row. Thereupon President Krueger, who for a long time has been making efforts to secure a port for the Transvaal, supplied Seeman & Effe, a German firm, with money to purchase the concession, thus giving to German subjects who are entitled to German protection, territorial rights on Delagoa Bay. The concession will soon be actively operated. Seeman & Effe control the trade route, outside of the railway, to the Transvaal, and the main routes to Swaziland.

Dr. W. J. Leidek, the Transvaal Secretary of State, before coming to Europe, visited Delagoa Bay and arranged an important part of the Boer-German coup against British possession of that place.

Of Critical Import.

As Great Britain would rather go to war than submit her rights to preempt Delagoa Bay to the decision of European congress, the foreshore affair at first sight does not look to be of critical import, as that matter does not seem worth fighting over, but as soon as the award of the Swiss arbitrators is made in the matter of the Delagoa Bay railway, which is expected to result in the granting of £500,000 compensation to the American bondholders, Portugal will put the railway up at auction. The Boer-German syndicate will then undoubtedly buy it, and the Transvaal will then have secured its long-sought-for outlet to the sea and will be able to carry on a foreign trade without having recourse to the British territory to the south. The Anglo-Portuguese convention only prevents Portugal from selling the province and harbor of Delagoa Bay without giving Great Britain a chance to acquire them, but the Anglo-Portuguese convention can be practically annulled by the German holders passing on their concession to their government.

How Cecil Rhodes, who once offered to buy the whole Delagoa Bay district for £2,000,000, got tricked over this concession is unexplained. His reputation as a farseeing politician has been recently utterly shaken.

Exasperating to Germans.

The Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, has delivered a speech at Lewis, in which he made an allusion to Emperor William that is calculated to infuriate the German newspapers. He said that a curious succession of events seemed to convince the foreign powers that Great Britain was asleep and unable to assert herself. A great German statesman, not Prince Bismarck, seemed to have formed a depreciating estimate of this country. He had been undeceived and he (Mr. Goschen) hoped he was now convinced that Great Britain would not shrink from using the greatest physical force to maintain her rights. Everybody believed that Mr. Goschen had reference to Emperor William, and not Chancellor Von Hohenlohe. Extracting Mr. Goschen's prolixity, he declared that Great Britain would not contract an alliance with any power or group of powers. She preferred isolation, relying on her navy with which she was ready to face everything. Mr. Goschen's speech was preliminary to his producing the navy estimates.

A Crisis in Egypt.

Official denials do not alter the belief in political circles that there is a crisis in Egyptian affairs. A credited semi-official report has it that the Sultan of Turkey has asked Great Britain to arrange a settlement of the Egyptian question with the powers on the basis of his retention of the suzerainty of that country. Germany, which is now the "bete noir" of the foreign office, at every point, is supposed to be inciting the trouble.

The Senate Resolutions.

The Tory papers, for instance The Globe, publishes grotesque comments on the Cuban resolution adopted by the American Senate.

The direction given to President Cleveland to use his offices to secure autonomy for Cuba is compared with the United States demanding the independence of Ireland in the event of a rebellion there. It adds that if Spain elects to go to war rather than to sacrifice her honor international sympathy will be on her side.

The St. James Gazette says that for a country that fought a stupendous war to put down a rebellion this resolution goes far indeed. It is not the Monroe doctrine telling Europe to keep her hands off, but means that the United States intends to put her hands on.

The Westminster Gazette (Liberal) sounds a balanced note. It says it relies on President Cleveland's discretion. The United States, it adds, have genuine interests in Cuba and cannot refuse to recognize the rebels as belligerents of the situation in the island does not grow better.

Statistics from Madrid.

Yesterday's Madrid papers contain some official statistics regarding the war in Cuba. According to these there were sent to the island up to March 1896, 115,000 men; 18,000 of these were sent at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion. The cost of the war thus far is placed at $50,000,000. For the second year the cost is estimated at $75,000,000. Each soldier in Cuba costs the government $500 annually. During the first year 436 soldiers were killed and 3,347 died from yellow fever.

The Havana correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that Capt. Gen. Weyler will no more suppress the rebellion than did Gen. Martinez Campos. The United States, he adds, should, on the score of humanity and her general political and financial interests, insist on autonomy for the Cubans.

Concerning Bimetallism.

The statement made in the House of Commons last night by Mr. George N. Curzon, under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, regarding the attitude of the government on the bimetallic question was open to misinterpretation. It can be stated that Lord Salisbury is willing to consent to the re-opening of the Indian mints and to keep them open under certain conditions, but to these conditions neither Russia nor Austria will consent. In the meantime the negotiations are blocked. Nevertheless the prospects that the negotiations will be continued caused considerable speculative buying of silver.

Minor News Notes.

James Kier Hardie, the social labor leader and some-time member of Parliament, has made discoveries in Glasgow similar to those unearthed by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, the details of which were published in 1885 in the Pall Mall Gazette, of which paper Mr. Stead was then the editor. Mr. Hardie's revelations are published in language that is even franker than was that employed by Mr. Stead in his statements respecting offences against young women and children.

Sir Frederick Pollock's case for Great Britain in the Venezuela boundary dispute has been printed, but it has not been issued. It will not be made public until the government at Washington receives the earliest copy.

The private brewing firm of Barclay, Parkins & Co. of this city are about to follow the example of the other great firms in the same line of business and become a limited liability company.

Jockey Wood, who in 1886 was warned off the turf by the stewards of the Jockey club, is likely to regain his license to ride, in which case he will be engaged by Richard Croker.

The case makes a formidable tome three inches thick. It is believed that the case, as prepared, includes all the data obtainable on the subject.

The Rev. Mr. Watson of Sefton Park, Liverpool, will in September next go to America, where he has accepted a lectureship in Yale college.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, Feb. 29.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $[illegible],523,093. The withdrawals for the day were $[illegible].

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Receiver Appointed for America's Oldest Railroad.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED.

Some Interesting Historical Facts—First Road, First Engine, First Car and First Accident—It Had Millions of Surplus.

Baltimore, Feb. 29.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company is in the hands of receivers. Judges Goff and Morris of the United States Circuit Court this evening named John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray to take charge of the affairs of the corporation which is one of the oldest in American railroad history.

Mr. Cowen has been president of the road since early in January, when he succeeded Charles F. Mayer. For years Mr. Cowen had been chief counsel for the road. Mr. Murray steps from the position of first vice president, to which he was elected only a few weeks ago into the joint receivership with Mr. Cowen. Mr. Murray has for some years past occupied the position of third vice president of the Big Four system and represented the latter corporation and the Chesapeake and Ohio in the joint traffic association.

An Official Statement.

At 11 o'clock to-night Mr. Cowen emerged from the president's office and gave to the press the following official statement which had been in the course of preparation for some hours:

A committee composed of the New York directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company has been for some time engaged on a plan for funding the floating debt of the company and to provide additional capital. Until this morning there was the strongest belief upon the part of the company and the members of the syndicate who have been aiding the company that the plan proposed would be adopted in time to meet the company's requirements.

After full consultation, however, it was found to be inexpedient to carry out all the details of the plan without the aid of the court, and for that reason it became necessary for the railroad company and the Mercantile Trust company of New York, representing the syndicate which has been aiding the company, to begin a friendly suit for the appointment of receivers who should hold the property and operate it pending the consummation of a plan for its reorganization.

With that in view, the Mercantile Trust company applied to the United States Circuit Court for the district of Maryland and upon its application two receivers have been appointed, viz: Messrs. John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray.

Prior to the commencement of the suit, however, the whole matter was laid before the board of directors of the company and they unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the company's officers to confess judgment in favor of the Mercantile Trust company for the amount of the debt due to that company held by it on behalf of the syndicate and consenting to the appointment of receivers for the property. The board at the same time passed a resolution requesting the New York members of the board who have been preparing a plan for the rehabilitation of the company without the foreclosure of any of the company's mortgages to organize themselves as a committee with power to add to their number or to associate with them a committee in London for the protection of the interests of all the security and shareholders with a view to the immediate reorganization of the company and its affairs. These gentlemen will continue in this effort and they expect to have appointed in London another committee of security or shareholders to operate with them in the presentation of a plan which will have for its object the extinguishment of the entire floating debt of the company and the furnishing of new capital and the placing of the company's finances upon a firm and stable basis.

The board of directors and the officers of the company greatly regret the necessity of asking the intervention of the court, but the demands upon the company were so pressing it was impossible to deal with the subject of readjustment without granting the delay which arises from a receivership and the administration of the property under the orders of a judicial tribunal.

Some Interesting History.

The history of the Baltimore and Ohio is the history of railroad enterprise in this country. It is the oldest chartered railroad in America and the oldest passenger railroad in the world.

Ground was broken for the enterprise on July 4, 1828, by the only then surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll of Carrollton. No one supposed that it would be anything but a horse railroad. Nevertheless it was the original intention to extend its operations to the Ohio river and the name by which it is known to-day is the name by which it was christened.

On the 22d of May, 1830, the road was opened for business from Baltimore to Ellicott's mills, 13 miles. The first American passenger car then used was about 12 feet long. One horse was attached and he was good for eight miles an hour, carrying 25 passengers.

The first American locomotive ever constructed was tried upon this road, being the handiwork of Peter Cooper. It then drew the first passenger car ever propelled by steam upon any railroad in the world (Aug. 28, 1830), Mr. Cooper acting as engineer. It is also recorded that on this occasion Mr. Cooper severely jammed his thumb, which may be set down as the first railroad casualty in history.

The road was opened to Washington Aug. 25, 1835, to Cumberland Nov. 5, 1842, to the Ohio river at Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 1, 1853, to Cincinnati and St. Louis June 4, 1857, and to Chicago Nov. [illegible], 1874.

An Unhappy Change.

At midnight the Baltimore and Ohio building, usually shrouded in darkness with the sinking of the sun, was brilliantly lighted and Receivers Cowen and Murray were the center of a large group of interested persons engaged in discussing the outlook for the property. In the group were several old friends of the Garrett family, who were only half successful in concealing their misery over the collapse of the road, in which the Garretts had been and are very largely interested and which but a few years ago boasted of an unrivaled surplus of millions in its treasury.

LATE CUBAN NEWS.

News of the Senate's Action Published in Havana.

(From the staff correspondent of the United Press.)

Havana, Feb. 29.—All this afternoon's papers publish dispatches from Washington containing the news of the adoption by the United States Senate yesterday favoring according belligerent rights to the Cubans. The dispatches further add, however, that it is not expected that the House of Representatives will approve of the Senate's stand in the matter.

The steamers Colon, San Fernandino and Leo III. arrived from Spain to-day bringing 6,400 additional troops.

The garrison at Manzanillo to-day fired upon the insurgents who attempted to prevent the construction of a railroad to Bayamo. The Spanish lost one killed. Two of the railroad laborers were wounded. Nine rebels were reported killed.

A skirmish near Karacca resulted in the killing of three rebels and the wounding of one Spanish soldier.

Several other small encounters are reported.

DR. HUNTER WITHDRAWS.

The Republican Candidate for Senator in Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 29.—The sensation of the day in the legislature was the withdrawal of Dr. Hunter. It came in the form of a letter from the Republican nominee addressed to the Republican members and withdrawing from the contest. The letter was read by Representative Lyons of Newport.

In his letter of withdrawal Dr. Hunter deprecated the unfortunate complications with which he and his party had been hampered during the long contest, but returned his grateful acknowledgements to those who had stood by him with so much loyalty.

The withdrawal took even the majority of the Republicans by surprise, and it is evidently the result of yesterday's unfortunate development on the money question.

The Republicans were somewhat dazed and did not unite on any candidate. C. F. Burnam, John W. Leads, Judge Holt, Auditor Stone, Senator Bennett and Deboe and a dozen other Republicans were complimented with votes. The vote as announced gave Blackburn 61; and the rest were divided among the Republican and Democratic favorite sons. A motion for another ballot was defeated.

DISTRESS IN ARMENIA.

Unhappy Christians Dying from Disease and Starvation.

Washington, Feb. 29.—A long telegram was received by Secretary Olney to-day from Minister Terrill at Constantinople, telling of great distress in Armenia. He says that the inhabitants of Zeitoun and its vicinity are suffering from the ravages of small pox and other diseases and in want of food. Relief expeditions are fitting out as fast as possible. The progress is, however, necessarily slow and uncertain because the valleys are deep in mud and almost impassible while the mountains are filled with snow and the weather is unusually cold. The English Vice-Consul at Zeitoun has sent relief to Harpoot and the Sultan has issued an imperial decree affording protection and facilities to Miss Clara Barton.

WHITNEY'S POSITION.

Anti-Free-Silver Bimetallist, But Not a Candidate.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 29.—The Clarion-Ledger publishes the following letter from Hon. W. C. Whitney of New York:

New York, Feb. 23, 1896.—To the Editor of The Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss.: Sir—From recent issues of your paper sent me by some friend, I learn that Mr. W. S. McAllister has been circulating in your city among prominent Democrats a petition requesting me to become a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic party. In the course of the controversy which naturally arose from such effort on his part, he speaks of himself as one of the principal managers of the Whitney movement in this (Mississippi) State."

If similar positions were taken, and similar words employed with regard to another person I should assume that he was aware of what was being done. I therefore desire to disclaim any knowledge of any such "movement" (whatever that may mean) and I request any friend of mine not to join it. It is doubtless intended in a friendly spirit, but has not my approval or concurrence.

From the same source of information I learn that some persons have believed me a supporter of the view that the United States should open its mints to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, independently of the co-operation and action of other nations, and in that belief have been led into a false position as regards their own principles. Under these circumstances I ought to say that I do not believe in that theory of finance, but consider it unsound and if adopted, likely to lead to most evil consequences to our people and their industries and prosperity. I am a believer in gold and silver as the metallic basis of values and of the world's currency, and am confident that within a time, not far distant, there will be a concurrence of the nations upon that subject, by which the ratios of value of the two metals for coinage and currency purposes will be fixed and the stability of such values maintained by an international agreement. I am aware that this view is looked upon as financial heresy by some and as visionary by others. But such persons must be themselves ignorant of the latest developments of scientific thought upon this subject and the rapid advance this view is making where heretofore it has had little support.

Until that occurs I believe any action by the United States alone would be disastrous to us; would bring general ruin to our present prosperity, and would hinder the true and final solution of the problem.

These opinions I do not entertain or express as a candidate for the Presidency (for which place I have already said I would not be a candidate) but in order that those people who have views differing from these may not be deceived as to mine. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

WORKING AGAINST CLEVELAND.

Kentucky Silver Men Will Try to Control the Convention.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 29.—It leaked out here this morning that the members of the free silver movement in central Kentucky intended holding a meeting here yesterday for the purpose of thoroughly canvassing and beginning a systematic attack on Cleveland, Whitney and Carlisle in order to prevent if possible any [illegible] them from being [illegible] to the Chicago convention. The meeting was not held, however, as it was deemed best to wait until the Senatorial contest is over at Frankfort, for fear that such an organization might injure the chances of Senator Blackburn's re-election. It is the opinion of the leading free silver men here that Blackburn will not be returned. The programme of the silver men, should Blackburn be defeated, is to have the State thoroughly canvassed and to use every effort to send free silver delegates to Chicago.

A Friendly Government.

Washington, Feb. 29.—Secretary Olney had a cable message to-day from Mr. Manion, the United States consul general at Johannesburg, South African republic, saying: "The Transvaal government shows every disposition to treat American prisoners leniently, and has been considerate and friendly toward all United States official representatives. Hammond and the other American prisoners are now in Johannesburg awaiting legal proceedings."

Indemnity Ordered.

Constantinople, Feb. 29.—The Sultan has issued an irade ordering that indemnity be paid to the Consuls at Kumuah for the attack made upon them some months ago by Arabs. He awards the British Consul 250,000 francs; the Russian 100,000, and the French Consul 100,000 francs.

AFTER ONE OF RAVEN'S VEINS.

The Hayden Company Will Open the Jennie Sample's.

ROSA-BATTLE TUNNEL STARTED.

The Coming Portland Directors Meeting—The Watson Tunnel Cuts a Lead—Good Showing In the Cardinal Silver Patents.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, Feb. 29.—Work has been started on the Wellington lode, on Raven hill, and owned by the Hayden Gold Mining company. It is the intention of the company to open up the Jennie Sample vein, which has been proven by underground surveys, to run across Wellington territory. *The Jennie Sample's* workings are only a few feet from the Wellington side line, so it is thought that there will be no difficulty about locating the vein and developing it. The last reports about the Jennie Sample was that the ore being shipped averaged about $200 to the ton.

Work on the Mt. Rosa and Battle Mountain Tunnel was started yesterday. As soon as there is room for machinery it will be put in place and the tunnel pushed in at a rate that promises to beat all previous records for this kind of work in Cripple Creek. The tunnel will run for 3000 feet, starting in below the town of Victor and running towards the Portland and Independence group. There can be no litigation, as the bore passes through patented ground belonging to the Mt. Rosa company, from which a lease has been secured.

A good vein has been cut in the Watson tunnel at a distance of 110 feet from the mouth. *The tunnel runs through* Guyot hill, starting in on the south slope and is the enterprise of Messrs. Joe Watson and A. A. McKnight, late of the Morning Journal. The vein has been cut through a distance of 11 feet, which will average $6 to the ton.

Work will be begun in a day or two on the big shaft on the Favorite. A contract has been let to sink it a distance of 100 feet with the privilege of continuing it to a depth of 200 feet. This is to be the main working shaft of the company from which all the different veins already opened, and probably others besides, will be developed.

The Cardinal, located on the far western extension of Gold hill, is looking very well these days. The result of drifting at the 100-foot level was the cutting of a vein of ore at a distance of 170 feet. The vein has a four-inch streak of ore which runs $128 to the ton. The same kind of ore has been encountered 60 feet below and a cross-cut from another drift has encountered another vein of ore 18 inches in width and averaging $12 per ton. The shaft is 190 feet deep and has been on the vein all the way down.

A bond and lease has been secured by W. J. Dunnigan on the Charm lode, belonging to the Gold Rock company. The claim is located between Gillett and Grassy, in the new north end district. The bond calls for [illegible], and the lease runs over the period of 12 months. Mr. Dunnigan will push work as rapidly as possible, and says that the showing is very flattering. The first work will be to sink the shaft to a depth of 100 feet.

Capt. R. Handro has bought the Copper Head, No. 1, and Copper Head, No. 2 claims of Mr. F. Schiddler, the manager for the Weinberg Banking and Brokerage company.

Gold hill is as busy as ever and the Moon-Anchor company is among the busiest operators. The ore from these workings is very rich and carries a class of mineral known as calaverite, which strongly resembles sylvanite, but which carries 12 per cent. more value.

The next directors meeting of the Portland company will be held at Victor on March 5. After the meeting the stockholders will know whether the dividends are to be continued with regularity or not. At the meeting the charge of illegal transfer of stock, made by a large stockholder residing in Denver, will be gone into.

Mr. Tatman, the lessee on the Theresa, has now put the shaft down 75 feet, and will take it down another 25 feet before any ore is taken out. He finds that another streak of ore has been encountered that runs about $200 to the ton.

The Silver Gold Mining company has received its patent for the 6 H. lode. The number is 10,126. The company also owns the Silver, Gold Mine and Goldfield lodes, all of which are patented. The claims are located on Squaw mountain, just west of the Home Run and Tombigbee.

SUNK WHILE AT ANCHOR.

The Steamer Ailsa Run Into by La Bourgogne.

New York, Feb. 29.—The steamship Ailsa, of the Atlas line, was sunk about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon by the steamship Labourgogne of the General Transatlantic line, bound for Havre.

The Ailsa had sailed from New York en route to Kingston. Owing to the dense fog, the Ailsa came to anchor just at the south mouth of the narrows. The strong tide that was running at the time swung the vessel's head so that at the time of the collision she was pointing towards New York. According to the statements of several of the crew, the vessel had been at anchor but a few minutes when a huge steamer hove in sight and although according to the Ailsa's crew a continuous ringing of her bell had been kept up since she came to anchor, the vessel came on and struck the Ailsa full on the port bow, tearing out a large portion of her side.

Immediately after striking the Ailsa, the colliding vessel which was learned to be the steamer La Bourgogne, backed out, and after disengaging herself proceeded on her way without making the slightest effort to render assistance to the Ailsa.

Saved by a Tug.

Capt. J. W. Morris of the Ailsa was on the bridge at the time the collision occurred, and he immediately gave orders to weigh anchor. This was instantly done, and the vessel was headed for the Fort Hamilton shore. Before she had gone far, however, she filled and sank. The captain, passengers and part of the crew took to the rigging from which they were rescued by the tug Harold, which happened to be in the vicinity at the time. The Harold, to make the rescue, steamed between the masts and directly over the deck of the sunken steamer. The Harold also picked up later a part of the crew from a small boat belonging to the Ailsa.

According to the crew, only a few minutes elapsed from the time the vessel was struck until she went down. As far as can be learned, La Bourgogne suffered little or no injury from the compact. The crew and passengers of the sunken steamer were brought to the city by the tug and landed at the ship news office of the United Press.

A Cowardly Crew.

In interviews with the passengers of the ill-fated vessel it was learned that the crew of the Ailsa behaved in a most cowardly manner. It is asserted that when LaBourgogne struck the Ailsa the crew instead of trying to assist, seemed to be inspired with only the desire to save themselves. They seized the only available boat, which they quickly lowered and jumped into it and pushed off, leaving the passengers to their fate.

There were 14 cabin passengers on the Ailsa, among them several women. The latter were verging on hysterics when seen at the pier of the United Press ship news office. Some of them looked as though they had been subjected to some hard usage.

The officers of the ill-fated steamer deny that the crew abused the passengers, or were guilty of any cowardice. Capt. Morris of the Ailsa refused to make any statement with regard to how the accident occurred.

The Engineer's Story.

J. Weatherspoon, the chief engineer, spoke freely about the accident. He declared that *LaBourgogne was to blame*, and said that the Ailsa's bell was rung continuously while she lay at anchor. He was rather indignant at the manner in which the French steamer behaved. He denied in toto the passengers' statements that the crew had seized the only available boat and abandoned the passengers to their fate. He asserts that the passengers refused to go into the small boat, and sought refuge in the rigging; that upon the refusal of the passengers to enter the boat, the captain ordered the crew to pull for the shore, and that the vessel filled and went down so rapidly that neither the passengers nor crew were able to save any of their effects. The Ailsa now lies sunk to her lower yards and is on a hard bottom off Fort Hamilton.

The crew numbered 37 men, including Capt. Morris. It was composed of Spaniards, Cubans and Italians. The Ailsa is a British screw steamer, 290 feet in length, beam 34.2 feet, depth 23.9; tonnage, 1,231; built at Glasgow and owned by the Ailsa Steamship company. She had a general cargo.

It has been learned that Labourgogne proceeded but a short distance after the collision and came to anchor. It is not known whether she sustained any injury. She has 45 cabin passengers on board.

No Lives Were Lost.

Everybody on the Ailsa, passengers and crew, were saved, though Mrs. Pierce was slightly bruised. The crew consisted of 37 persons, commanded by Capt. J. W. Morris.

Mr. Cummings and three other passengers were in the smoking room when the crash came. Rushing to the bow he instantly saw how serious the danger was, and shouted "bring up the women first."

This was done, and they were sent into the rigging, and some of them when the vessel had sunk were up to their knees in water. It is said that one of the crew bandished a revolver in his endeavor to get into the life boat.

Mr. Cummings jumped into the water and was ultimately picked up by the Ailsa's boat which contained seven of the crew.

The tug Harold, which came to the rescue, was at first afraid to approach the wreck, and at length rescued all hands. Not a ladder, life preserver or other appliance was used. The tug literally came aboard the Ailsa and the unfortunates were picked off the rigging.

Mrs. Miller, one of the passengers, fell overboard in the excitement, but was gallantly rescued by her husband.

NEW YORK AGROUND.

Another American Liner Meets With an Accident.

New York, Feb. 29.—Misfortune again overtook the American Line Steamship company to-day, for the second time within a month. One of their vessels, the New York, the first of the transatlantic transports to fly the Stars and Stripes, grounded within this harbor during a dense fog. The steamer lies easy midway between Sandy Hook point and Staten Island in the main channel. Although she is hard aground, her nose being buried some six or seven feet in the mud, and is exposed to any violent gales liable to blow up, the owners are not apprehensive, and her position is considered not to be a dangerous one. *Another point in her favor*, she went on at comparatively low tide.

The vessel was feeling her way carefully in. Soon after 4 o'clock the men on watch were startled by a loud grinding, which told to the experienced seafaring men what had happened. The engines were reversed, and after half a dozen minutes the big liner began to move and was once more in deep water.

The steamer then proceeded slowly. Those on deck were discussing their lucky escape a few minutes after, when the vessel, quivering from stem to stern, suddenly stopped. Again that grinding noise and splashing of water, with a perceptible listing of the ship.

Once more were the engines reversed and every effort put forth to drive the ship into the channel, but it was of no avail. She was hard aground sure enough.

The steamer kept up a continual blowing for assistance, which was answered by a passing tug about 7:30 this morning.

Late in the afternoon the steamboats John D. Moore and George Starr, with a lighter, arrived from New York, and the work of taking off the mails was begun about 4 o'clock. This was the work of several hours, and after it was finished the cabin passengers were crowded aboard the two steamboats and transferred to New York.

When the tide was highest to-night the tugs started to haul, while the steamer used her own propellers, and also worked her windlass to which were attached the cables of the anchors. The attempt was unsuccessful, and nothing further could be done until high tide to-morrow morning.

Another Collision.

New York, Feb. 29.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Old Dominion steamship Guyandotte, headed for Norfolk, Va., ran down the steamship George W. Clyde of the Clyde line, which was coming in from Wilmington. The collision occurred off Bay Ridge. The Guyandotte cut a big hole in the port side of the Clyde just amidships.

Fortunately three tugs were near by, and they quickly attached lines to the disabled vessels and all steamed for shore at full speed. When they approached the shallow water near the beach, they let go their lines and the Clyde with the momentum she had obtained, ran on the beach stern foremost.

Southern Passenger Association.

Chicago, Feb. 29.—All the roads running into New Orleans have formed a passenger association for the maintenance of rates, the agreement going into effect March 1. The agreement provides for a fine for every infraction. It is hoped the association will have a restraining influence on the Southern Pacific's policy of diverting business to its Sunset route by cutting rates.

Another conference for the settlement of the trouble over allowing differentials to the Canadian Pacific on immigration business to North Pacific coast points has been arranged for next Wednesday in Montreal. The Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific railroad and American Western lines will be represented.

A Missing Ship.

San Francisco, Feb. 29.—The captain of the barkentine Gleaner, which recently arrived from Astoria, reports that on Jan. 22 last, while off Cape Disappointment, he was in company with the missing British ship Cadzow Forest, from Callao for Portland, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night. The Gleaner signalled a tug and was towed into the Columbia river that night, in the teeth of an awful storm. The Cadzow Forest has not since been heard of, and it is supposed she foundered with her crew of 60 men during the tempest of the night of Jan. 22.

COLLEGE BOYS' MINSTREL SHOW.

Amateur Performers at the Opera House Last Night.

A PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT.

A Large and Appreciative Audience—Up-to-Date Singing, Dancing and Dialogue—With First Class Minstrel Specialties.

The College minstrels were first-class. They were just as good as the last professional combination that played here in a good many ways. There was a big audience and a nice audience, too, present, in spite of the snow storm, and as they all came in a friendly spirit the College men were encouraged to do their best. All of the talent was local. If it was not College, and most of that from outside had been College talent at some time.

The curtain went up promptly at 8:20 and disclosed a stage full of gaily dressed young black faces. They were in pyramid to the flies, the opera house orchestra being at the top. Then they began their entertainment, which was amusing and attractive in every way. The end men were out of sight. Clint Draper, Frank Hodge and Omer Gillett held the bones, and Wm. Jones, D. S. Bayley and J. R. Thompson had the tambourines. In the middle was H. P. Packard as interlocuter. All of the jokes were good, even if some of them did have a familiar sound, but they were delivered with gusto and spirit.

The singing was first rate, and every soloist had plenty of applause, enough to turn the head of a professional. Gillett gave a darky song, "Climbing up to Heaven on a Sunbeam." Byron Fields followed with his new ballad, "Good-bye Sweetheart," and it was all right. Billy Jones got in his work with "Honey, Don't Sigh." Hodge came out strong with a topical song written by himself, entitled, "I Wonder Why." Then came Draper and Jones with a song and dance, which was one of the features of the evening. They were the life of the show. J. R. Barnes gave a sweet tenor solo, assisted by the quartette and was followed by Bayley, with "Lyndy." The first part concluded with "Oh, My Jonah," by Draper. The chorus of College men gave able assistance with all the songs.

A Good Second Part.

The second part proved just as good as the first, and was surprising, for that is often the hardest part of a minstrel entertainment to sustain. It opened with a mandolin solo by W. W. Shilling, who is an expert and always most pleasing. Then the popular Elk quartet gave another number and were warmly received as they always are in this city. This was followed by Jones and Draper in a Darktown version of "Trilby." In this performance Svengali loses his whiskers and Trilby secures them and becomes the hypnotizer. Noble and Marston came next with a banjo and guitar duet. They played well and their make up was immense. Firth and Dunstead next gave an acrobatic performance that was good enough for a professional show and which brought out the applause of the house in great shape. A mandolin and guitar trio by Lockhart, Shilling and Lockhart, was one of the most delightful musical numbers of the evening and duly appreciated. The show then concluded with the entire company of blackfaces on the stage in "Climb up Ye Children, Climb," and buck and wing dancing. It made a good finish for a first rate amateur minstrel show. Everybody is satisfied and Mr. Bayley and the other managers are to be congratulated. The College minstrels will surely be a feature of the winter entertainments hereafter.

MR. ROGAN RESIGNS.

The Western Union Manager Joins the Mining Majority.

Mr. E. B. Rogan, who for the past five years has been the local manager for the Western Union company has tendered his resignation to Supt. Dickey at Omaha. Mr. Rogan will probably make his future residence at Cripple Creek, where he is interested in various properties which demand personal attention.

Mr. Rogan, during his stay in this city, has made himself deservedly popular with the patrons of the telegraph and under his successful management the local office now ranks as the most important and profitable station in the western district outside of Denver and Salt Lake.

GOVERNOR GREENHALGE.

His Illness Has Progressed Beyond Hope of Recovery.

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 29. Gov. Greenhalge, who has been ill of nervousness for some time, is reported to-night to be beyond recovery.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Legislative, Executive and Judicial Bill Occupies the Time.

Washington, Feb. 29.—After an hour's debate to-day the House passed over the President's veto the bill authorizing the leasing of school lands in Arizona by a vote of 200 to 38. The negative vote was confined to Democratic members.

Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were disagreed to, and the bill sent to conference.

Consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill under the five-minute rule was completed, save the paragraphs covering compensation for United States district attorneys and marshals. A few unimportant amendments were made to the bill. The paragraphs remaining will be further considered Monday, when the new salary law for the officers prepared by the Committee on Judiciary will be offered as an amendment to the bill, under an order agreed to to-day, relieving it from the operation of the rule which prohibits the addition of new legislation to appropriation bills.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

Dunraven Honored.

London, Feb. 29.—A special meeting of the Yacht Racing association has been called for the purpose of considering the action taken by the New York Yacht club at its meeting on Thursday evening in passing the resolution for the virtual expulsion of Lord Dunraven as an honorary member of the club.

The appointment of Lord Dunraven as Lord Lieutenant of Limerick was announced by the Gazette.

Wrecked by a Boiler.

Lewisburg, W. Va., Feb. 29.—A boiler belonging to W. H. Overholt at Frankfort, Greenbrier county, W. Va., exploded at noon yesterday. The machinery and house are a total wreck. Five men were killed and five or six others seriously injured. The killed are: Sam Livesay, Kell Livesay, Woodson Barnhart, Clouney Kershner, Mr. Dunbar; all of this county. The names of the wounded have not been learned. Two or three of them it is said cannot live.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

There was a very funny thing happened at the assessor's office the past week. A woman came in to see about her tax schedule, which she thought was not correct. The gentlemanly clerk was looking over the schedule and remarked, "I guess that you are right, for here is a military poll charged up." "Well, I should say so," was the reply, "there is not a pole on our place. It is all scrubby underbrush." Now she is wondering why the clerk dropped behind the counter so suddenly.

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Denver is a mighty smart place, don't you know, but not up to the Athens of the West. I can prove it, too, by the college girls. Last week before the oratorical contest—which came near rivaling the proposed exhibition at El Paso—our college girls built a song all about the X rays. It was a good one, too, but when they sprung it at Denver it fell flat. The college folk up there had not heard of Rontgen and the girls were disgusted. The newspapers were just as slow. The night that the Colorado College professors succeeded in their experiment a local representative of a Denver paper nearly broke his neck getting the information to them, but the astute editors did not see its value. Just one week later they caught on and hurriedly demanded the repetition of the story.

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"Yes," said a local Mrs. Partington, lately, "turn to the appendicitis in the back of the book and you will find it."

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I have had some very funny attempts made on me to secure free advertising, but I think the most amusing was that of a small merchant who formerly did business in the city. The young lady to whom he was engaged died in a distant city, and he brought up a notice that read something like this: "Mr. Wm. Blank, the popular merchant who has his grocery store at Eleventeen hundred and Umteen Tejon street, and who keeps the choicest of everything in his line, received word yesterday of the death of Miss So-and-So, to whom he was soon to have been married. He is receiving the condolences of the hundreds of customers who flock to his place of business every day." That is not quite correct, but nearly so, as it came in. He also insisted that it was his bride that had died, and I had some difficulty in getting him to understand that that was not the word to be applied.

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There was a very amusing thing not a great while ago at one of the city laundries. It seems that the employes had been in the habit of using the big stationary tubs for bath purposes, after everything had shut down. One Saturday evening two of them repaired to the laundry for that purpose. One of them left for a few minutes and the other turned on the water and got in the tub. For some reason the trap door closed and fastened with a spring on the inside. It was a pretty serious business for the poor fellow. He could not open the door and the water and steam were rolling in at a great rate. His friend happened to come back fortunately and rescued him more dead than alive, and nearly parboiled.

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The following letter came to the Mayor the past week, addressed to "The Maor of Kalorado Springs, at the Town Hall:" I am sure that there will be somebody in the city who will have a little stock to let out that way, and will perhaps be willing to go back and take charge of the mules:

Mr. Maor

I have some muls that I wood like 2 trade for mineing stock, if I kan trad my muls I want 2 kum out to kolorcado 2 Lokate

Will you lett me know if I kan swop fore mineing stock My Muls R worthe 75 dolars for the 3 of theme

Yours obliglineing

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I have always intended to write about "Bum," for his history should be immortalized. Bum was the most disreputable dog that I ever knew. What the inspiration was that gave him that name I do not know, but I am inclined to believe that he was named after his characteristics were known. Where he came from I do not know, for he was installed as part and parcel of The Gazette force when I came to the office years ago. That was in the old days in the building on Huerfano street, and before the days of machines, so that there was always a large force of men around. It was also in the days when the "tourist" printer was very much abroad in the land. Bum had plenty of company, and he was a wonderfully sociable dog. He was a Bohemian of the Bohemians, and took pot luck with the rest of us. He was a spitz, not thoroughbred, I am sure, but spitz and yellow dog. His hair was, however, long and thick enough for all purposes. Bum lived entirely on the leavings of the midnight lunches of the men. At 11 o'clock every night a halt was called, a table spread and the men had their night meal. Bum got his share, or divided it with a tramp. Anything outside of that he had to rustle, a thing that he was perfectly capable of doing. Bum knew a printer as far as he could see him, or perhaps smell him. I imagine the latter. He would go to the trains and meet them and escort them to the office. If they were strangers they would often come in remarking on the strange dog that had followed them. Most of the old-time regulars who came once or twice every year and remained a few days, such as Buddy Matthews, and Shanty House, knew him quite as well as they did any of the men. Bum had a most pernicious habit of getting acquainted with a fellow's best girl. Let one of the boys call upon a young lady a few times and Bum immediately took her in charge. He would light out in the evening as an advance guard as soon as he saw a fellow sprucing up a bit, and would greet him at the girl's front door. This was not always pleasant, especially if Bum took it into his head to remain on the mat until the young man came out. It was a warning to all comers that a Gazette printer was on the inside and it was possible to know the lateness of his stay. If Bum liked the layout pretty well he would make the family a visit for uncertain lengths of time.

In every printing office of any size the men have a "chapel" that levy assess themselves so much every week to supply clean towels, blacking, etc. Bum drew his support from this fund, and it was the duty of the officers to see that his license was paid every year. One year the fund was quite large and as the weather was getting warm it was unanimously voted that he should be sheared of his long hair. There happened to be a poor drunken fellow around, and he agreed to take Bum and have him clipped. He did, but you should have seen the dog. He was a mass of cuts and bruises, with tufts of long hair at intervals, and the funniest looking object. The boys were furious, and they did not learn until long afterwards what had happened. The fellow had taken the $2 and spent it at the old beer garden below town in company with a Mexican sheep herder. The Mexican had then taken his knife such as they shear sheep with, [illegible] hair. He had literally hacked his skin full of holes. Bum was sensible of the ridicule his appearance caused, I am sure, and what with the mental distress and flies on his tender skin he passed in trying two months. He was an arrant coward, but oh how he did like to see a scrap, and how he could bluff. He would stand at the corner of an evening surrounded by a crowd of his friends, and the minute a strange dog appeared, out he would dash and make a terrible row. At the least show of resistance, back he would come, but if he could get two other dogs into a row then he was delighted, and from between the legs of his human companions he would look on with complete satisfaction. Bum conceived one terrible hatred. It was for a manky old stuffed mountain lion that used to sit out in front of Aiken's museum. After he got onto the fact that it was harmless, he would dash madly upon it every time he passed the place, which was not less than a dozen each day, and with furious barks would try to shake it to pieces. Then he would walk away with such a comical look, as much as to say, "I am not afraid of anything."

As I have stated above, he was not worth much as a watch dog, for the more disreputable the appearance of a man the better he liked him, and he gladly welcomed a tramp. It was fitting perhaps that Bum should end his career in Canon City. A travelling printer who was walking that way coaxed him off and he never got back. The boys felt badly and made several attempts to have him sent back, but he died there.

—Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Bob Burdette.

Popular Bob Burdette will entertain the people in the opera house to-morrow evening. An exchange, in speaking of him, says: "He showed them, for nearly two hours, pictures and scenes that they were quite familiar with, but which they had not thought of; and, as he turned the corners of each heart inside out and shook loose the pleasant old thoughts and incidents that, long forgotten had nestled in the seams and recesses, everyone's past life appeared to reconstruct itself, but in a magic mirror, with the fun, the pleasantness, the touches of humor and the general pathos uppermost. A smile was on every lip, but every heart grew soft, and the gentle humorist's words shone into the soul of his auditors like moon beams and woke up the beauties that were there, but had remained unnoticed before. What an art! To take an audience, and, as Mr. Burdette said, make it give the lecture itself! And how bright, how genuine the humor! It was thoroughly enjoyed. It could not fail to be, for it had all the sweetness and kindness of friendship, and all the intellectual sparkle of a master of thought.

"Such lectures do real good, and soften the roughness of life. Mr. Burdette's audience was charmed, enchanted. The young men of the Holaday club could not have done better than open their course with him, nor can they surpass this first entertainment."

James O'Neill.

In order to demonstrate to the public of this city, that in spite of his unique record with "Monte Cristo," he is not a one-part actor, the distinguished player, Mr. James O'Neill will produce both "Virginius" and "Monte Cristo" during his engagement at the opera house on Thursday and Friday evenings. "Virginius" being the bill the first night. Old theater-goers who may have seen Mr. O'Neill as Richelieu, Hamlet, Othello and Iago, while leading man with Edwin Forrest, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Charlotte Cushman, and Adelaide Neilson may indeed look forward with pleasure to his appearance in Sheridan Knowles's sublime tragedy. Gifted by nature with a magnetic personality, silvery voice and stately presence, he is said to traverse in an irreproachable manner the whole scale of human emotions, which are depicted in the character of the proud but sorrow-stricken Roman father. One San Francisco paper said of Mr. O'Neill's "Virginius" that certainly no actor since Macready's time (under whose auspices "Virginius" was originally produced) has so truly portrayed the deep paternal devotion and emotional tenderness of the rugged Roman soldier. In natural manly grace and gesture, set off by a musical voice and perfect intonation, Mr. O'Neill is said to be the beau ideal of the valiant Roman centurion.

JAMES O'NEILL.

It is useless to speak of "Monte Cristo's" success as a play in this country without mentioning in the same breath the name of James O'Neill. Long ago the public opinion decided that it only wanted to see one American actor impersonate the part of Edmond Dantès; and that actor is James O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill has surrounded himself with a company that is said to appear to equal advantage in "Virginius" and "Monte Cristo." Miss Florence Rockwell is the leading lady; she is a young actress of rare ability and great beauty. Miss Kate Fletcher has been with Mr. O'Neill for eight years, and William Pascoe has been with him for four years; Hallet Thompson, the leading man, is a Boston boy of great promise; Albert Sackett, a painstaking player; Wm. J. Dixon, a splendid actor of old men's parts and the rest of the company in harmony with his requirements.

"Friends" Coming Again.

The principal dramatic event of the week is the re-appearance in this city of Edwin Milton Royle's delightful American society comedy-drama, "Friends," at the opera house, Saturday, March [illegible]. When this charming story of modern chivalry was originally produced here after its long run at the Standard theater, New York, it scored a [illegible] little success—which has been duplicated in all the principal cities where it has been seen over 100 times.

"Friends" is perennial. Other plays flash upon us once, disappear forever and are forgotten more quickly than they came. "Friends" goes on from year to year, and its popularity seems to increase rather than diminish, and now in its fourth season seems to arouse everywhere as much enthusiasm and attention as at first. The life of a successful play in this country does not usually exceed three seasons at the utmost. To pass this limit it must possess exceptional [illegible] of drawing the same people to see it a second or third time over again. This quality "Friends" possesses in a rare degree, drawing with each repetition larger and more enthusiastic audiences. Perhaps the reason for this may be phrased in two words: "Friends" is human and it is real. Its characters appeal to us as friends that we have known. They seem not purely imaginative types but beings of real flesh and blood who have lived [illegible] and suffered [illegible] They are all touched with just enough of romance to lift them above the commonplace of daily existence. It has the charm of variety as well. It abounds with fun for those who wish to laugh; there is pathos for the sympathetic and sentimental and stirring situations for all. No play has appeared here that appealed more intensely to a variety of tastes, and the announcement of its present visit will be welcomed eagerly by old friends as well as by those who will witness it now for the first time.

Fred Emerson Brooks.

"He's no rhymster, he's a poet! He's no reciter, he's a great orator! He's a genius!"—Nym Crinkle, New York World.

J. William Macy.

"The card that drew the large and fashionable audience to the Mozart Academy last night was the inimitable character comedian, Mr. J. Williams Macy, New York possess a treasure in Mr. Macy. He is full of simple, pure, spontaneous wit and humor that bubbles over in the most genuinely captivating manner possible."—(Richmond (Va.) Times.

The next attraction of the Star Course will be the inimitable Brooks-Macy combination at the High School auditorium next Thursday evening.

THE NEW RAILROAD.

Will Be a Colorado Enterprise from Start to Finish.

The following interview with Mr. Irving Howbert, taken from the Cripple Creek Times, will be interesting to Colorado Springs readers:

"Last evening Mr. Irving Howbert of Colorado Springs was seen at the Palace, and in conversation with The Times representative furnished the following facts in regard to the new railroad that is to be run between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek:

"The Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek and Western Railroad company is now an assured fact. For some time past several corps of engineers have been at work surveying the most available routes, and while it has not yet been decided which route will be followed it is safe to say that the entire length of the line will be somewhere between 35 and 42 miles. The most difficult portion of the work of surveying has been completed and the different corps now in the field are working to determine the most available connections. Their labors will be completed in not to exceed 30 days, and as soon as the profiles of the proposed road are ready contracts will be let. The work of construction will then be pushed as fast as possible. It will take about six months before the steel will be laid and the projectors of the enterprise expect to open the road for general traffic somewhere about the first of October. The road will be a standard gauge and equipped with the most approved mountain engines and stock.

"It is the intention of the incorporators to continue the line west as the gold discoveries are extended, as far as Salida, but for the present Cripple Creek will be the terminus of the road.

"The railroad will run south of Pike's Peak, but the point at which it will strike Cripple Creek has not been definitely decided, nor will it be until the survey is completed. When the road is in operation it will shorten the time between Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs at least one-half and the trip will be made in not to exceed two hours.

"Nor is the shortening of the line the only advantage to be gained by the new enterprise. The road will be owned almost exclusively by prominent mine-owners in the Cripple Creek district, and it will enable them to convey their low grade ores to Colorado City for treatment, where the work can be done under their personal supervision. It is not the intention of the promoters of the railroad to go into the smelter business, nor is it their intention to make Colorado City a smelting center. As coal has been discovered in several directions from the city and can be obtained at the minimum price of $1.50 per ton, it will doubtless be an attractive point for some enterprising capitalist to start chlorination and cyanide works for the treatment of the low grade output of the district."

CHURCH SERVICES.

Free notices under this head are limited to 10 lines each. Everything in excess will be charged for at advertising rates.

German Lutheran—Services Sunday March 1 at 11 a. m. in the Grand Army hall, corner Cascade avenue and Huerfano street. Th. H. Juengel.

First Congregational, corner of St. Vrain and Tejon streets, Rev. James B. Gregg, D.D., pastor—Morning service at 11. No evening service on account of the Union Evangelistic services at the Coliseum. The music will be as follows: Meditation, Flagler; The Billows Swell, Shelly; Melody, Wely; Arioso Delibes, Miss Carrie Crane; Grand Chorus, Lemaigre.

First Lutheran (English) Church, corner of Weber and Platte avenue, Rev. J. W. Finkbiner, pastor—Preaching at 11 and 7:30, by Rev. A. G. D. Nordlander of Denver. Sunday school at 9:45, and Y. P. prayer service at 6:30. At the evening service there will be songs and an address in the Swedish language.

St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, Tejon street, corner Monument, Rev. Philip Washburn, rector—Services for Sunday, March 1—11 a. m., Holy communion and sermon; 3 p. m., Sunday school; 7:30 p. m., Evening prayer and sermon. Music by a vested choir of men and boys, strengthened by women's voices, and under the direction of Mr. Rubin Goldmark.

Church of the Strangers, Unitarian Presbyterian, Rev. Pressly Thompson, pastor—Services at 11 a. m., Major Hilton, the evangelist, will preach on the "Joys of Salvation." No evening service.

"What Is It to be a Christian?" By request, Rev. W. A. Pratt will consider this question this morning at All Souls Unitarian Church. Mrs. Pratt will sing, "He Shall Lead His Flock Like a Shepherd" by Handel. No evening service. Sunday school at noon.

Spruce Street Sabbath school will meet this morning at 9 sharp, to take special car to Coliseum. Y. P. S. C. E. at 3 p. m.

Grace (Episcopal) Church, corner of Pikes Peak avenue and Weber street, Rev. Benjamin Brewster, rector—Services for March 1 as follows: 10 a. m., Morning prayer; 11 a. m., litany and Holy communion, with sermon; 3 p. m., Sunday school; 7:30 p. m., Evening prayer and confirmation lecture.

Second Congregational Church, Manly D. Ormes, pastor—Communion and reception of members in the morning. Sunday school at 9:45. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Union service at the Coliseum in the evening.

First Presbyterian Church—Regular preaching service at 11, at which the pastor will be aided by Rev. Pressley Thompson of the United Presbyterian church. Special music: Jerusalem the Golden, by Sparks; "Cantate Domine," by Warren; "I Heard the Voice of Jesus," by Harris; "Postludium," by Whiting. The Christian Endeavor society will meet from 6:30 until 7, meeting led by the pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Greenfield have just returned to Colorado Springs after a visit of several days at Cripple Creek and Victor, where they went to let contracts for work on several mining propositions in which Mr. Greenfield is interested.

George H. Proctor left last evening for the east to push some mining schemes.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES

With Munyon's Improved Homœopathic Remedies You Can

DOCTOR YOURSELF.

No Guess Work No Experimenting No Big Doctors' Bills Each Remedy Has Plain Directions, So There Can Be No Mistake.

A Separate Cure for Each Disease They Relieve Almost Immediately—Are Absolutely Harmless and Should be in Every Home.

Your Druggist Will Give You the Names of Hundreds of His Customers Who Have Been Cured by These Wonderful Little Pellets.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Price, 50 cents each.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25c a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

GOOD FOR WEST CREEK.

The First Shipment from Camp Shows a Good Profit.

The first shipment of ore from the West Creek district, that which was sent from the Vermillion company's properties, has proven that pay ore in quantity exists in the new gold camp. Returns on the shipment were received yesterday from the Colorado Ore Sampling Company showing 1.56 ounces gold and 1.54 ounces silver to the ton. Computing values of gold at $20 and silver at 68 cents per ounce the total value is $32.40 per ton. The owners of the property are highly elated at the success of their experiment, and are making arrangements for regular shipments.

"We can, in a very short time," said Theodore Marx, "ship ten tons of ore a day, and will constantly increase our shipments as long as we can do so with out encroaching upon the ore reserves, which we will at once commence blocking out. Our shaft is 50 feet deep and nine feet in length across the vein, showing that we have that width of a vein at any rate and we have not yet found the hanging wall. We will at once commence cross-cutting to determine the width of the vein and also commence drifting on the vein, and as soon as we carry these operations far enough to keep out of the way of the shaft, will continue sinking on the vein until we reach the solid formation. The first car of ore shipped demonstrates the value of our property, and we are, therefore, warranted in putting up a steam plant, which we will erect as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. We propose to push the work now for all there is in it and continue regular shipments as long as the ore holds out present values, and as it has increased regularly with depth we have no fears on that score.

"The effect of this shipment of good pay ore upon the camp will be to stimulate work at once in every direction. There are a number of properties there which have ore, but little has been tested, and now that it is seen what the ore will run, there will be an immediate effort on the part of claim holders to get pay. In my opinion there are a number of prospects in the district from which pay ore can be shipped at once, but the owners have been waiting for some one to take the chances of a test. Our people have had the courage to set the example, and I look for an increased boom as the result."

EASTERN MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 29.—Money on call is [illegible] per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾ @4.87 for 60 days and $4.87¾@4.88 for demand. Posted rates $4.87@4.88½. Commercial bills $4.86@4.86½. Bar silver 68¼. Mexican dollars 54¼. Government bonds steady. State bonds dull; railroad bonds weak.

The adoption of resolutions by the Senate yesterday, according rights of belligerency to Cuba, was used against the stock market again to-day. Washington, which was a heavy seller yesterday, again turned buyer. [illegible] Industrials, Grangers and [illegible] and Ohio. Speculation closed very irregular. Net changes show losses of [illegible] per cent. Baltimore and Ohio, however, lost 3½ to [illegible] Sugar gained [illegible] per cent. on the day. Total sales were [illegible] shares. Bonds weak. The sales footed up $1,050,000.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Feb. 29.—An unsettled feeling appeared in the wheat market this morning, the bulls everywhere waiting and looking for something new to help the advance, and the bears showing reluctance in attempting anything savoring of [illegible]. Holders expressed some disappointment at the small volume of exports from both coasts for the week, [illegible] bushels, and at the easy Liverpool market. Northwestern [illegible] were also a source of discouragement.

Corn began today with a fractional loss, larger receipts than expected, 258 [illegible] and the weakness of wheat, counting against prices. The subsequent rally in wheat permitted of a recovery in corn, but later another slight decline took place.

CLOSING PRICES.

Wheat—Feb. [illegible]; May [illegible]; July 67¾.

Corn—Feb. [illegible]; May [illegible]; July [illegible].

Pork—May $9.72½; July $9.90.

Lard—May $5.45; July $5.60.

Ribs—May $5.15; July $5.22½.

Chicago Live Stock.

Union Stockyards, Ill., Feb. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 300. Fancy beeves, $4.80@4.90; feeders, $3.35@3.75; stockers, $2.65@3.55; cows and heifers, extra $3.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000. Heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.70@3.95; common to choice mixed, $3.70@3.95; choice assorted, $3.70@3.95; light, $3.70@3.95; pigs, $2.75@3.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,600. Inferior to choice, $2.50@3.90; lambs, $3.40@4.50.

AUTOMATIC HORSE WHIM $90

Steam Hoists, Rope, Buckets, Etc., Etc.

The Hassell Iron Works Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORK MACHINERY ETC.

18-24 WEST HUERFANO ST.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

REVISED EDITION TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES, MARCH 1896.

Cripple Creek and Colo. Springs Illustrated

It's a Hummer and the whole edition will soon be out of sight.

PRICE 75 CTS., WITH ENVELOPES FOR MAILING

WARREN & STRIDE, 3 Pike's Peak Ave.

NO USE FOR THE CITY.

It Lacked One Very Important Factor In Country Life.

It was her first visit to the city, and she was naturally much interested in everything she saw.

"Still I wouldn't live here for the world," she said.

"Wouldn't live here!" exclaimed her city friend.

"No, indeed I wouldn't."

"But think of the theaters and the opera."

"Very nice, of course," admitted the country girl, "and I would like to come to the city and see and hear them, but I wouldn't live here just the same."

"Think of the big stores and the facilities for shopping," persisted the city girl.

"I have."

"And the social gayety."

"It's all very enjoyable, but I'd rather live in the country."

"But we have more of the comforts and luxuries of life, more of everything that makes life worth living."

The country girl shook her head.

"You lack the best thing of all," she said decidedly. "I don't see how you ever get married."

"Married! I don't understand you," returned the city girl.

"Where do you do your courting?" asked the country girl. "I don't believe I have seen a front gate to swing on during the whole time I have been here." Chicago Post.

Unc' Ephraim's Wisdom.

Nuffin succeeds lak success, but yo' mus'n' 'xpect yo' succiss ter get er gre't sight o' free adv'tisin fum yo' enemies.

Do people ut fin's bein in debt tol'able am eldah dishones' er e'se po' weak an d'pindient creachahs.

Ef hit wasn't fo' de patient toilah w'at ud become o' de sky scrapin schemes o' de geuinnses?

Blood will tell and de less some blood tells de bettah.

Hit am er mos' r'markable t'ing how nnafawmly proverdince conspiahs wiv wit an se'f reliance.

W'at er dawgish disp'sishin er man mus' hab w'on 'e nebbah 'gins ter re'lly want er t'ing tell 'e sees somebuddy e'se er chasin eftah hit!

Ef er jackass on'y knowed 'e was er jackass wouldn' 'e wanter kick hese'f ter def?

I knowed er man onect ut wass dat ta'nashin lazy 'e'd mek uddah folks gib 'im matches jes' ter sabe onbutt'nin he own clo's. I don' know 'im no mo' doy was my matches.

De man ut's afea'd ter be lef' erlone wiv he own se'f am er man ut I don' wanter be lef' erlone wiv.

Hit am ha'dah ter lak er man w'at yo's done inju'd 'n hit am ter fo'gib er man w'at's done inju'd yo'. Chicago Record.

The Very Latest.

To Duke It. To marry an actress or an American heiress. A special case of this is "To Marlborough It," meaning to marry the richest American woman you can find in order to restore Blenheim castle.

To Salisbury It. To make a diplomatic bluff for everything within reach, and to insist on having it when the other fellow is smaller than yourself.

To Wales It. To flirt with every pretty woman you meet.

To Stanley It. To get some one in your adopted country to furnish you money to make your name and fame, and then to go and live in your own country.

To Victoria It. Not to be willing to die just to please your eldest son and heir.

To Kipling It. To make fun of a country and then to settle down in the heart of its choicest pie belt.

To Dunraven It. To get badly beaten at a gentleman's sport and then to cross the broad Atlantic and blackguard your conqueror. New York World.

Two extremes in belts are worn, very wide and very narrow. The latter is the newer and comes in gold and silver galoons one inch in width. Jewelers now supply their patrons with belts as well as buckles. Jewelers' Circular.

FABLES DOWN TO DATE.

The Fox and the Farmer.

One day the fox approached the farmer, who was working in his field, and after saluting him with a great show of heartiness and friendship observed:

"I have called to have a talk with you on certain matters. For many moons I have been pained at your want of confidence in me. Why is it that you distrust me?"

"You have broken into my coop and eaten my chickens," replied the farmer.

"Yes, but that was long ago, before I realized the error of my ways. Know ye, O farmer, that my feelings have undergone a change and that I now fully realize how wicked it was in me to eat your chickens."

"So you don't keer fur chickens any more?"

"Not a rap, and I wish you to take me back into your confidence and trust me. I will even mount guard over your coop and keep the weasel and the polecat away."

"That's powerful good of you," said the farmer as he leaned on his spade and wiped the sweat from his brow. "Sure you have reformed, eh?"

"Quite sure."

"And you want me to trust you?"

"I do. I want to show you that I am worthy of your full confidence."

"Waal, I'm allus willin to extend a hand to a feller who is tryin to climb up, and you kin cum along with me."

"Thanks, dreadfully!" replied the fox as he chuckled behind the farmer's back and followed him to the coop.

Upon their arrival there, however, the fox found the coop empty of fowls, and in an indignant voice he demanded:

"How now, sirrah! I was to stand guard over your fowls, but I find none here!"

"Oh, as to that," replied Uncle Reuben, "I sold the whole outfit to a peddler yesterday, but you can remain by the empty coop and inform the weasel and the polecat that"

"You go to grass, you old mossback!" interrupted the fox as he made a bolt for the woods.

Moral: "Well, I kinder thought so!" said the farmer as he looked after the fleeing Reynard. "I hev allus noticed that when a bad man sets out to reform he is figgerin on gittin a softer snap than what he had before!" Detroit Free Press.

The Travelers and the Sea Serpent.

Some travelers, journeying along the seashore after the season had closed, climbed to the summit of a high cliff when the town constable wasn't looking and thence looked over the sea. "Aha!" said one of the travelers. "What do mine eyes behold?" One of the other travelers laughed and remarked, "They are liable to behold any old thing if you hit much of this left over from last summer benzine that we purchased at the drug store yonder this morning." Then they all looked out to sea and beheld a marine monster wriggling through the misty deep. "Give me your glass," said one, "that I may study this sea serpent's peculiarities." The other replied: "I have no glass. You'll have to drink from the bottle." Then they looked through their bottles, and, behold, the monster was 700 feet long, with immense horns and great, rude, staring eyes. The next day the newspapers printed its picture.

Moral. Avoid being a sea serpent if you wish to keep your picture out of the Sunday publications. Truth.

The Contradiction.

Englishman What will you take?

Frenchman I will take a drop of zo contradiction.

Englishman Contradiction! What on earth do you mean?

Frenchman Vell, you put in zo whisky to make it strong, zo water to make it weak, zo lemon to make it sour and zo sugar to make it sweet. Den you say, "Here's to you!" and you take it yourself. Philadelphia American.

The Same Old Canard.

"Dear me," said Maude, "there has been a dreadful lot of talk in the financial articles about a gold ring. What do you suppose they are driving at?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied Mamie, in a weary tone. "I guess it's just some more of this silly joking about engagements." Washington Star.

More Than Enough.

She Ethel Pascoe had such a queer experience yesterday afternoon, about dark, going home from the Browning class. A man rushed out of an alley behind her, kissed her just once and fled!

He I should think he would! New York Tribune.

The Seasons Change.

"You told me that this was a good warm flat!" exclaimed the tenant angrily.

"I did," admitted the agent, "but you will recall that it was summer when I told you that. It was true then." Chicago Post.

Her Little Hand

"Polly, is it true that young Spooney held your hand two hours last evening?"

"Yes, papa."

"Have you no idea of propriety?"

"It was my hand at whist. He played for me." Detroit Free Press.

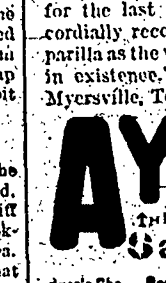
Very, Very "Wake."

Mike O'Flannigan Well, how be's yo this marnin, Pat?

Pat McCarthy Sure, I'm that wake that ye'll be comin to me wake before the end o' the wake. Truth.

SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take



AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence." G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR Sarsaparilla

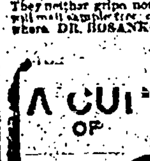
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

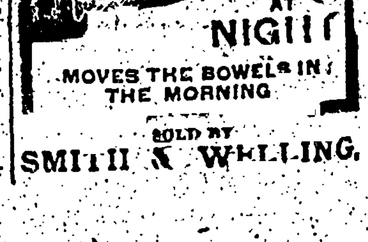
The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS



A Mild Physic. One Pill for a Dose. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. DR. BOSANKO MED. CO., Philadelphia Pa.



SOLD BY SMITH & WELLING.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Leather trust is, figuratively speaking, on its uppers.—Washington Star.

Lost, strayed or stolen—the Venezuelan boundary commission.—New York Advertiser.

Scientists say now that handshaking conveys disease. Of course that's the way the grip got started.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Boston is said to have "8,000 lawyers, mostly out of jobs." Boston cannot have had any street railway company applying for a charter lately.—Buffalo News.

It is figured that the expense of the St. Paul's little diversion at Long Branch was $160,060. It costs something to go to Long Branch, even in winter time.—Syracuse Post.

A Chicago young man stole $70 to get married with. This is a novelty in Chicago. Last year three persons committed theft to pay their divorce expenses.—Cleveland World.

A California town has a "female ghost that wears bloomers." And yet Colonel Ingersoll would have us believe that there is no punishment after death.—Grand Rapids Press.

Another thing suggested by having a battleship named Kentucky is, if there was a bar in the river, would it find any difficulty in passing it?—Albany Press-Knickerbocker.

Two colored barbers in Findlay, O., quarreled as to which was the better church member. And the coroner has been unable to decide the question after viewing both bodies.—Chicago Dispatch.

It is said that no country in the world can rival Japan in the matter of hot springs. The springs that the Chinese made, however, in getting away from the Japanese were pretty hot stuff.—Boston Traveller.

Because this is leap year is no reason why the young man with his hair parted in the middle and a cane in his mouth should dodge up the alleys. The new woman is not looking for him.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Max O'Rell says in his latest lecture that the sun never sets on British possessions because the great orb refuses to trust an Englishman in the dark as to adjacent territory and boundary lines. This view of the case is worthy of consideration. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SHORT SERMONS.

It is a joy to think the best we can of humankind. Wordsworth.

The owner ought to be more honorable than the estate. Xenophon.

Who, then, is free? The wise man who can command himself.—Horace.

When my friends are blind of one eye, I look at them in profile.—Joubert.

Learning is pleasurable, but doing is the height of enjoyment. —Novalis.

The steps of faith fall on the seeming void and find the rock beneath. Whittier.

The worst of all knaves are those who can mimic their former honesty. Lavater.

It is impossible to be a hero in anything unless one is first a hero in faith. Jacobi.

Conversation is an art in which a man has all mankind for competitors.—Emerson.

A good man is kinder to his enemy than bad men are to their friends. Bishop Hall.

The human heart is like heaven—the more angels the more room. Frederika Bremer.

Heroism, the divine relation which in all times unites a great man to other men. Carlyle.

Though plunged in ills and exercised in care, yet never let the noble mind despair. Phillips.

Solitude is as needful to the imagination as society is wholesome for the character.—Lowell.

The greatest glory of a freeborn people is to transmit that freedom to their children. Havard.

DREAM SUPERSTITIONS.

To dream of flying indicates great increase in wealth.

A swarm of flies seen in a dream is indicative of enemies.

To dream of seeing a grave foretells a long spell of illness.

A dream about mice foretokens a slow accumulation of riches.

To dream of eating onions signifies that you are to discover a hidden treasure.

To dream of a flock of cranes means that the house will be attacked by burglars.

A dream that you have seen an elephant means you will win a prize in a lottery.

A dream of a comet means that there will shortly be a war, either civil or foreign.

A dream that you are drunk means that you will make a friend who will prove valuable in the future.

To dream of apes indicates that you have malicious enemies who will secretly endeavor to do you harm.

Breaking a glass in a dream signifies that your engagement with your sweetheart is soon to be declared off.

To dream that you have refused alms to a beggar means that you will shortly sustain great loss, perhaps by the dishonesty of some trusted friend.

An eclipse of the sun seen in a dream means that you will soon lose some male friend by death; an eclipse of the moon, a similar loss of a female friend.

TALL BEAUTIES OF THE TIME.

The Duchess of Portland is nearly 6 feet tall.

The well-known English society leader, Lady Frances Hope, has a commanding presence and literally looks down upon her lesser sisters.

Lady Beresford, dowager duchess of Marlborough, although far beyond the medium height, is so graceful that it is not noticeable.

Lady Wolverton and her daughter, the Countess of Dudley, are magnificent specimens of womanhood, each being just short of 6 feet in height.

Mrs. Julia Neilson, the well known English actress, measures 5 feet 9 inches, but so perfect is her figure and so graceful her movements that she seems not an inch too tall.

WEALTH EARNERS.

Advertise to bring trade that will buy once and buy again.—S. C. Beckwith.

It is not a disgrace to be poor, but it is a disgrace to do poor advertising.—Trade Magazine.

Some people offer dollars for sale at $1.25 and then complain that advertising does not pay. —Atchison Globe.

The triumph of advertising is the ad. that cannot be lost, no matter in what part of the publication or amid what surroundings it may chance to appear. Alexander Helper.

Managing the Baby.

"How do the Dr Tempkyns manage with the baby in that tiny flat?"

"Oh, they have a first rate scheme. They keep him in the deepest of the bureau drawers, and when he cries they shut him up at once!" New York Tribune.

Local Advertisements

Two Cents a Line Each Insertion.
Ten Cents per Line per Week
All Small Advertisements Must be Paid for in Advance.

WANTED

At Pioneer Employment agency, market gardener, 3 hotel cooks, 3 girls for hotel dining room, 12 girls for general housework. DICKSON & BROMLEY. Successors to A. N. Peale & Co., 101 S. Tejon st., upstairs.

Wanted at the W. C. T. U. HOME

Young women to take lessons in typewriting, stenography and bookkeeping.

DINING ROOM—For self-supporting women. Employment Bureau in connection.

WANTED.

WANTED—200 horses and cattle to pasture; 10,000 acres, one mile from town. J. W. Carmack, or La Cache la Poudre street.

WANTED—Dressmakers and sewing girls. Call at 13 E. Boulder, upstairs.

WANTED—Young lady wishes roommate to share expense. Address A. N., Gazette.

WANTED—Russet harness, with collar, for large horse. Address Geo. Langman, 616 N. Corona st.

WANTED—Lot near Reservation; give description and spot cash price. J. G. Fletcher, Box 1024, Cripple Creek.

WANTED—Cooking or laundry work. Call Monday or Tuesday, 423 Huerfano.

WANTED—By two ladies, furnished southwest room, without board; mention rate. M. E. H. this office.

WANTED—Good cook, female, at the National Employment Co., Midland block.

WANTED—Laundress at once, at the National Employment Co., Midland block, room 5.

WANTED—To buy and sell your mining stock at the National Employment Co.

WANTED—Houses to rent and list your furnished rooms with National Employment Co.

WANTED—Stone masons at the National Employment Co., room 5, Midland block.

WANTED—By young lady, furnished room. Address Room, Gazette.

WANTED—Young lady wishes sewing in families. Address M, 32 E. St. Vrain.

WANTED—Room and board for man and wife; close in; will furnish room if necessary. Address 21 U. Ex. Co.

WANTED—Purchaser and good home for young St. Bernard dog; finest pedigree, and best looking puppy in the country. See sale columns. R. S., P. O. Box 897.

WANTED—An elderly woman desires a position as housekeeper or as companion and nurse to invalid lady. Inquire at W. C. T. U. Home.

WANTED. Work by the day by woman. Apply rear 222 S. Wahsatch.

WANTED—Position by young man in office; has had some experience in bookkeeping. Address K., care Pike Laundry, city.

WANTED—First-class waist finishers. None but those who can give good references need apply. Monday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock. Mrs. Bixby.

WANTED—Position; experienced hostler and coachman; best of references. Apply Hostler, this office.

WANTED—Four young men to room and board at 18 W. Cimarron; no invalids; terms $5 per week.

WANTED—Good girl, general housework, small family, 318 East Cucharas.

WANTED—Partner, experienced in real estate matters, to take half interest in a business already established. Oldest house in the city. Pioneer Agency, 104 South Tejon.

WANTED—To rent, by 1st or middle of April, an unfurnished or partly furnished house of 5 to 7 rooms; would lease for 6 or 12 months; no children or invalids. Address N. A., Gazette office.

WANTED—All who employ help, male or female, or who want good situations, to leave your orders at Dawson's Employment office, over P. O. Satisfaction guaranteed or fees refunded.

WANTED—35 section hands at once; all summer's work and free pass; room 9 and 10, over P. O. W. L. Dawson, agent.

WANTED—An experienced man to milk and work on dairy. Apply 505 S. Tejon street.

WANTED—A couple of gentlemen for room and board; mechanics preferred. Address 816 N. Prospect.

WANTED—I translate from English into German, and vice versa. "Reliable," Gazette.

WANTED—Evening instruction in double entry bookkeeping. Reply, "Practical," Gazette.

WANTED—To rent unfurnished house of 8 rooms or more. L. M., Gazette.

WANTED—Prof. Davies, assistant at Colorado Springs Academy, wishes a few private pupils in the afternoons. 732 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Girl wanted for general housework. 1216 N. Weber. Apply mornings.

WANTED. Horses to pasture, $1 per month. Excellent grass, water and shelter. Perkins Bros., A. L. Lawton's office.

WANTED—A position by a young man to work at most anything. Have been in the hardware and mercantile business for five years. Good references. Address E. J., this office.

WANTED—A position as collector, or clerk, salesman, or bookkeeper, by a competent young man; best of references. Address C. D. B., this office.

WANTED. To rent two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, within 5 or 10 blocks from center of city. Address at once J. F. Miltonberger, P. O., general delivery.

WANTED. Position by young man in broker's office; good penman and bookkeeper, acquainted with a majority of the brokers. Having had a [illegible] the Board of Trade, am well advised as to quotations and properties of mining companies. Gilt edge reference. Address L. B., Gazette.

WANTED—Situation by a woman to do any kind of work by the day or week. 26 S. Cascade av.

WANTED. A girl for general housework; must be a good cook, no washing. City references. Apply 1105 N. Nevada.

WANTED. Pupils to learn S. T. Taylor's system for cutting ladies' garments. Mrs. J. Shield, 222 El Pike's Peak av.

WANTED. Seamstress; one who understands making ladies' shirt waists. 1221 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—By man of push, to either buy out or buy into good paying business where largeness of capacity and experience will compensate for smallness of capital. Address H. 45, Gazette.

WANTED—A cook, must be thoroughly competent, white preferred. Apply 221 E. Kiowa.

WANTED. Houses to rent. Lowe & Co., Room 5, 117 E. Pike's Peak.

WANTED—A college graduate with good references wishes a few pupils. Instruction given during the day or evening, at their homes if preferred. Address S. M., Gazette.

WANTED.

WANTED—Girl from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for errands and assist housework; opportunity to learn best cloak dressmaking. Mrs. Fraser, 24 East Dale st., city.

WANTED—If you want to buy, sell or trade anything see A. S. Tyler & Co., 114 E. Kiowa.

WANTED—Buyers for north end properties. We have a long list, cheap. A. S. Tyler & Co., 114 E. Kiowa.

WANTED—To buy or sell stocks for you. COTTEN & TURNER, Mines and Stocks, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—Engagements by practical nurse for invalid, cheerful and obliging; day or week. References. Mrs. M. Brown, 416 St. Vrain.

WANTED—Vacant lots north of Pike's Peak ave., in good location. We have customers for them.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak.

WANTED—By young lady, position as bookkeeper and stenographer, in or out of the city. Post office Box 638, city.

WANTED—An experienced laundress, one who understands doing up shirts, in a private family. Apply with references between 12 and 2 o'clock at 1310 N. Weber street.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 107 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Two gentlemen to occupy nice front room, with board if desired. 624 E. Boulder st.

WANTED—Large clean rags at the Gazette office.

WANTED—To buy and sell stocks for you. J. A. Wright, 113 E. Kiowa st.

WANTED—A few rooms or small house with improvements, furnished for housekeeping. State lowest rent per month. Address Gazette, L. D. P.

WANTED—Strong boy for general work, chance to learn the trade. Stalnsky, naturalist, 11 S. Cascade.

WANTED—At once, a girl for general housework in a family of two. Apply 227 E. St. Vrain st.

WANTED—Few more washings. 419 E. Huerfano st.

WANTED—Houses to rent. Everyone to list their property with us at reasonable price; we can sell it for you.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework. Apply afternoons before 4 o'clock to Mrs. Halliday, 209 N. Weber.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework. Apply 1000 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Party with a few thousand dollars to engage in a good paying manufacturing business. For further particulars inquire of Otis Remick, room 63, Bank block.

WANTED—Persons interested in forming an evening class in shorthand to call on Delos C. Davis, 24½ N. Tejon st.

WANTED—To trade one two-seated surrey and one English cart (Brewster's), part cash, part mining stock. Bargains. Apply to Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—Horse for grocery wagon. Also second-hand wagon and harness. W., Gazette.

WANTED—Work by the day; laundry work or house-cleaning. Apply at 209 S. Cascade ave.

WANTED—A lady or gentleman with $200 can secure half interest in business clearing $200 per month. Address H. R., Gazette.

WANTED—Young lady wishes office work in city. Address J. A. S., this office.

WANTED—Vacant lots in all parts of the city. Lowe & Co., 117 E. Pike's Peak.

WANTED. To buy and sell stocks for you. Lowe & Co., 117 Pike's Peak.

WANTED—Position part or all of time by experienced bookkeeper; fine penman. Address A. R., Gazette.

WANTED—Everybody to list their property with us. Lowe & Co., 117 East Pike's Peak.

WANTED—Horses to feed grain and let run in pasture at $1 per month. El Paso stables.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, from prize-winning Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins; first prize winners here and at the Denver show. Also a few settings for sale from prize-winning Minorcas. Call at 104 E. San Miguel.

FOR SALE—At a bargain; oil paintings and steel engravings, at 105 Cheyenne av.

FOR SALE—St. Bernard dog, 14 mos.; perfect head, markings and pedigree; will take premiums anywhere. Grand sire Champion Plinlimmon. Over distemper; perfectly docile and a great pet. R. S., P. O. Box 897.

FOR SALE—Snap; house and lot, leased for one year, pays over 16 per cent. on investment; price $2250.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—A splendid team, weight 1100 each, 5 years old, well broken. Cheap for cash. S. J. Britton, 63 Bank block.

FOR SALE—Two lots, corner Warren and A street, Cripple Creek; $1000. A snap. A. S. Tyler & Co., 114 E. Kiowa.

TO TRADE—
Gilt edge income property in Wichita, Kansas, for Colorado Springs property or mining stock.
Wichita bank stock for property here.
2-story brick hotel in thriving town of Missouri for Colorado Springs property.
We have all sorts of trading propositions.
Ranches in all parts of the country for sale or trade.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Cart, harness and small horse; complete rig in excellent order; horse thoroughly reliable and suitable for invalid. The best medicine in Colorado. 616 N. Corona st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—Seat on the Colorado Stock Exchange, cheap if taken Monday. R. H. Graham, 106 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—The controlling interest in a Cripple Creek gold mining company owning good property, can be bought at a much less price than the selling value of the claims. This is an honest proposition worthy of investigation. Address M. T., Gazette office.

FOR SALE—Or Trade for good mining stock, pianos, organs, sewing machines, buggy, watch, lot [illegible] and buggies, oil paintings. A. S. Tyler, 114 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—The best bargain ever offered in the city for an investment; lot 50 by 150 ft.; 2 houses, 4 and 5 rooms. $[illegible] E. S. Cohen, No. 4 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—School lot number 14, Section 36, on Grouse mountain, Cripple Creek district. Edward Ferris, 104 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—
Patented claim on Beacon hill, $190,000.
Patented claim, also townsite in Squaw gulch, $25,000.
Patented claim in Goldfield, $16,000.
Patented claim on Squaw mountain, $10,000.
1-16 interest in good lease on Squaw mountain.
Prospects and groups in all parts of Cripple Creek district.
Bonds and leases.
Shipping propositions.
We have anything you want in the way of a mining proposition.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Mines and Stocks, 116 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Shoe stock, Colo. Springs, good location, low rent. See J. L. Mitchell, room 7, Bank block.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—We will sell our home property, No. 11 S. Weber st., to someone wanting one of the most convenient and comfortable homes in the city. East front lot, good 10-room modern house, with tiling, sidewalks, fine lawn, nice shade and fruit trees. Good barn, chicken house, and everything to make a comfortable home. Reason for selling: too large for our small family. For further information call on J. S. Gibson at Board of Trade, or on premises.

FOR SALE—4-room house, modern, a bargain. 635 E. Platte ave.

FOR SALE—One Morrison, one Gundlach lens; also 4x5 and 5x8 cameras; complete outfit at half cost. The Beach Brokerage and Loan Co., Exchange blk.

FOR SALE—A bargain in business property. Apply to E. R. Guy, 111 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Fire-proof safe, cheap. Room E, 107 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Lawton & Co.'s Simplex Printers and Duplicators. Perfect reproduction (from 75 to 160 times) of either type-written or pen-written manuscript. No washing. For particulars send post card to Harry S. Gellias, agent, Box [illegible], City.

FOR SALE—One good driving horse. Call at 208 E. Cucharas.

FOR SALE—7-room house, bath, closets, etc., large lot, Custer N. of Pike's Peak ave. and close in. Only $2500. A bargain. A neat cottage on west side, brand new, south front, near car line. No encumbrance. Price $[illegible] on easy terms. S. J. Britton, room 63, Bank block.

FOR SALE—Choice red and white currant bushes. Enquire at 222 N. Chestnut.

FOR SALE—Or rent, planing mill and carpenter shop. Owner compelled to leave on account of health. Martin Drake, Colorado City.

FOR SALE—Team, harness and wagon. Apply to C. H. Young, 710 Cooper ave.

FOR SALE—Patented 10 acres, Cripple Creek; $2,000 cash if sold at once. Hamilton, Gazette.

FOR SALE. William typewriter. Visible writing, permanent alignment and portability are some of its features. R. W. Hemenway, agent, 116 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Modern house, N. Corona st. Look at it for use or investment. Roomy brick dwelling, full lot, about $1,000 encumbrance. Will take part in mining stock and some cash.

Another good residence, W. Kiowa st., very handy, part mining stock.

A few choice building lots, anti-boom price. W. F. Hunt, 119 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rock and Black Langshan cockerels. Inquire at 215 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Three second-hand bicycles at 15 Gazette building.

FOR SALE—160 acres under ditch, in the "Celebrated" Delta Fruit Section, for $[illegible]. The appraised valuation is $[illegible]. The best bargain we ever offered. The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co., Bank block.

FOR SALE—Game chickens and laying hens at 1312 North Weber st.

FOR SALE—7-room house and lot, 4½ blocks from the postoffice, on Weber. Address X. K., Gazette.

FOR SALE—Furnished 11-room house, 3[illegible] Manitou ave., Manitou, Colo.

FOR SALE—2 mining claims, location on Cow mountain, near Lincoln mine, assessment work done. Will take part pay vacant lot in Colorado Springs. Acreage near by, young cattle on range, cows. Inquire of I. S. Hopkins, P. O., city.

FOR SALE—Cheap if taken soon; four lots, North Nevada; two lots, North Weber; four lots, North Wahsatch; four room house E. Huerfano; new five room house, Colorado avenue. A. S. Tyler & Co., 114 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—Seat on Board of Trade. Party owning two will dispose of one for cash or active mining stocks. Address L. C. Hall, P. O. Box 9[illegible], or call at 10½ Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Bedroom suite, stoves, book-case, etc. 632 North Corona.

FOR SALE—Two Cocker Spaniel pups, six weeks old. 423 N. Nevada.

FOR SALE—Pure Brown Leghorn cockerels. Hastings, Lihue, P. O. Box 166.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred buff leghorn cockerels, the finest in the State; also common hens. Call at 615 E. Cimarron.

FOR SALE—A desirable millinery stock and fixtures, good location, a well established trade; owner obliged to go East; will sell at a sacrifice. Address Q. M., Gazette.

FOR SALE Canopy top phaeton and four-seated English cart. Midway stables.

FOR SALE
4 room brick house, stable, etc., $1400.
7 room house, $2700.
4 room house, $1000.
6 room house and bath, $3500.
8 room house, $3300.
5 room house, $1500.
6 room house, $1200.
5 room house, $1000.
10 room house, $4500.
10 room house, $8000.
10 room house, $7500.
5 room house, $3600.
Houses and lots in all parts of the city. We have some fine bargains. Call on us before you buy.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Rental Agency, 116 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE Lease and bond, 17 months to run. Full patented claim centrally located. Low royalty. Best prospect in Cripple Creek district. Address Miner, Box 288, Cripple Creek.

FOR SALE. 1 Shetland ponies. Inquire at H. T. O'Brien's harness shop, 18 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE. Chickens breeding, breeding stock, laying hens and pullets, at Barett's poultry plant. Go west on Rio Grande st. across the creek.

FOR SALE—A few high-scoring Buff Cochin chickens; also pedigreed Scotch collie puppies. Inquire at 710 W. Pike's Peak ave. Chas. E. Smith & Son.

FOR SALE—Grocery and feed business; doing good business.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Rental Agency, 116 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE Or trade for city property, handsome 7-room cottage and 2 acres. Cheyenne valley. 116 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—A very elegant oak bedroom suite, springs and mattress; will sell at a great sacrifice; also a lovely oak bed, with springs. Call mornings at 322 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Cheap, if taken at once. [illegible] S. Cascade ave. Apply 26 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—7 mining claims near the Lincoln mine. C. W. Kurrie, 13 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE Counters, case and shelving, room 3, Midland block.

FOR SALE—A ranch wagon and team, can be seen at stable, 23 S. Weber.

FOR SALE—Suburban points; 7 room house, size of lot to suit buyer, on easy terms. Some elegant building sites with plenty of shade and water. Lots on your own terms in this locality.

On Cheyenne road 7 room house, modern conveniences.

1¾ acres land planted to fruit.

8 room house and lot in Ivywild.

These suburban homes are bargains.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Rooms with board; table boarders desired. 606 N. Nevada.

TO RENT—1111 Washington ave., two rooms for light housekeeping; no children.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room at 229 E. Pike's Peak. Call mornings.

TO RENT—A 3 roomed house; 506 S. Prospect st.

TO RENT—Pleasant south front furnished room on first floor with board, at 213 E. Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—2 furnished rooms for light housekeeping; suitable for two, 1326 Colorado ave.

TO RENT—For one month or two, a completely furnished house in best part of city. Address K. F., Gazette office. Servants included.

TO RENT—2 or 3 rooms for housekeeping. 218 N. Corona.

TO RENT—Furnished house of 12 rooms with bath room and all modern conveniences. Situated within a few yards of Iron Spring. Private family preferred. Egglestone, Iron Spring, Manitou.

TO RENT—Furnished room for gentleman. 805 S. Tejon st.

TO RENT—3 furnished rooms. 105 Cheyenne ave.

TO RENT—To a gentleman, furnished room, southern exposure, modern conveniences, location central. 31 W. Bijou st., near Alta Vista.

TO RENT—Cottages at Green Mountain Falls. For descriptive circulars address J. H. Jewett, Green, Colo.

TO RENT—Two rooms large pantry, water and sink in pantry. 212 N. Tejon.

TO RENT—Two large furnished rooms, 201 Conejos st., $10 each.

TO RENT—Very desirable furnished rooms with board. Call at 119 E. Dale st.

TO RENT—A large well furnished room with or without board. 424 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—One nicely furnished front room. 322 E. Kiowa st.

TO RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms gentleman preferred. 28 W. Rio Grande.

TO RENT—Two connecting front rooms ground floor, southern exposure. 623 N. Nevada.

TO RENT SPECIAL—From April 1st, ranch in western Colorado, 320 acres, 30 under cultivation; 80 can be cultivated. Wire fenced; log cabins and stables; two horses, milch cows, pigs and chickens. Good fishing on water supply first class. premises; deer, elk and grouse in near vicinity. An ideal opportunity for health seekers. Particulars may be had and photographs seen by addressing Ranch, this office.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines, at Aiken's music store on Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—A good barn, water connections inside, carriage floor, and heated by stove. Address L. H., P. O. Box 329.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms. 21 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen at 13 North Nevada avenue.

TO RENT—Furnished house of 7 rooms piano, bath, hot and cold water, nice lawn and barn. Address Box 843, Colorado City.

TO RENT—2 sunny unfurnished rooms, 14 N. Oak st.

TO RENT—Furnished south room, first floor, outside entrance. 305 E. Willamette ave.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences. 317 St. Vrain.

TO RENT—Pleasant front room. Apply 415 E. Bijou.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at 615 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms at 110 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—Furnished house of 3 rooms, closets and cellar. Address 17 E. Vermijo.

TO RENT—Sunny furnished rooms; 125 N. Weber st.

TO RENT One sunny furnished room. 717 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at half price for the months of March and April. Special rates to anyone in business in Springs, centrally located; also two rooms complete for light housekeeping. Apply at once, 317 Manitou ave., Manitou, Colo.

TO RENT—324 N. Nevada, 2 unfurnished rooms; also small house at Roswell.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines. Hext & Williams, 21 North Tejon st.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

TO RENT—Large front room with board for two persons. 420 N. Tejon.

FIRST-CLASS Board and rooms, modern conveniences, terms reasonable, at 624 N. Weber, two blocks from car line. Mrs. J. Davidson.

TO RENT—Four furnished rooms and board, with privilege of bath. 917 N. Nevada.

TO RENT—Six bright sunny rooms, with reasonable board, in one of the best localities in town. 703 N. Cascade.

TO RENT—One bright sunny room at Ye Chelten Inn, cor. Pike's Peak and Weber.

TO RENT—Four bright sunny rooms, with board; special terms for winter; also table boarders. 104 E. Boulder, cor. Tejon.

TO RENT—Rooms and board, table board if desired; new house, modern conveniences, terms reasonable. 419 East Platte ave.

TO RENT—Desirable south room with board at 114 E. Platte ave., opp. North Park.

TO RENT—Desirable rooms with board at Miss Blandin's, 23 E. Dale st.

TO RENT—Bright sunny rooms, with board, day board if desired. 712 North Tejon.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms with board; best of references. Mrs. Zevely, 211 N. Cascade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK your furniture dealer for the best. Whitmore's Always-Ready Furniture Polish, an aromatic chemical composition for restoring varnished surfaces, preserving leather furniture, removing white spots caused by heat, wet, etc., etc. Directions—Apply with a soft cloth, then rub dry. Keep the bottle corked when not in use. Note—Fresh injuries to varnished surfaces are always the easiest removed; consequently the older the hurt the harder it is to remove and the more polish and rubbing it will require. In the case of white spots it is usually best to pour a little polish on the spots and let it stand from one to twenty-four hours as may be necessary before rubbing. If the surface of the varnish is broken so as to require re-varnishing, smooth the surface with sand-paper (rubbing with the grain of the wood), or scraper, then use the polish to restore the original color, or, rub dry and varnish. If the article to be polished is badly fly-specked, remove the specks with a damp cloth and then, when dry, clean up with the polish. To obtain satisfactory results the work must always be rubbed dry. This polish is not unpleasant to use, does not make the hands sore and will not rust steel or corrode metal trimmings, and being pure, is a chemical composition it remains in solution, always ready for use. Manufactured by Chas. H. Whitmore, Colorado Springs, Colo.

BICYCLE Muffs for sale at Wilbur's and Wahl's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IDEAS and Invitations for Investors:

Full lot, N. Weber, $800; cheap at that, close in. Good house thrown in.

N. Wahsatch, good deal better house, lot just as good and as big, same price, just a little further out.

Capitol Hill add; lot, vacant, full size, sewer, water, $250. Your terms are mine.

Corner lot on Colorado ave., south front, full size, lays pretty, at $100 less than any lot of equal value on the avenue. Come quick.

Ground floor stock proposition, too good to print, call for particulars.

Cheap lot in north part of city, to trade for mining stock, bicycle, horse and phaeton, groceries or gold dust.

If you want any business done in my line, done right, and done quick, call and see me.

CHAS. CORBETT, General Broker, 119 E. Pike's Peak, Ground Floor.

AM looking for an opening in business; have money and brains. What am I offered? Address, stating full particulars, P. D. Q., Gazette.

I WILL TRADE vacant property clear for equity in home in city. C. E. L., Gazette.

ANYONE wanting to buy or sell a seat on Board of Trade, call on Carpenter & Culver, 109 E. Kiowa.

MRS. AND MISS MAY, teachers of the Pianoforte, also the art of leather-work flower making. Address 624 E. Dale.

SHORTHAND—Class begins Monday evening. Delos C. Davis, 24½ N. Tejon.

MISS WALDRON has removed to 605 N. Wahsatch, where she will continue dressmaking, also go out by the day. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHIMNEY SWEEP is in town. Call or write. R. E. Hawkins, 741 E. Huerfano.

SEE W. F. Hunt if you would purchase a home or desire to sell your property. Loans. 119 Pike's Peak ave.

GRAZING 1500 acres of untouched grass for sale by acre or by the head. F. C. Thornton, Franceville Junction.

A MASCOT—Rabbit cat, half rabbit and half cat, without tail. G. H. Frank, 517 S. Cascade.

W. F. HUNT, 119 Pike's Peak ave., has some very interesting propositions on Cripple Creek patented (and in process of being patented) properties.

INTELLIGENT, capable lady (30), ten years office experience, rapid and correct stenographer, typewriter and bookkeeper, with abundant and first-class references from present and former employers, desires position commencing Feb. 15th. Address H. L., Gazette.

A LIMITED number of horses and cattle taken to pasture one mile north of town. Good grass, good water, good shelter. Horses called for and delivered. Apply at Windmill Ranch or address P. O. Box 305.

LEAVE your orders for home-made Ralston bread, doughnuts, cookies, pies, etc., at 107 Cheyenne ave.

LOST.

LOST—A seal-skin boa. Return to this office and receive reward.

LOST—A plain brown leather purse, containing a two dollar bill and some change. Finder please return to 220 N. Cascade and receive reward.

LOST—A lady's gold watch without a chain, near High School and Park; monogram E. N. Suitable reward offered for its return to No. 11 Bank building.

LOST—A pocketbook containing meal ticket and railroad pass. Return to Gazette and receive reward.

LOST Or Stolen—A lady's gold watch with name of May Miller on inside. Please leave at this office and receive reward.

LOST On Sunday morning last from 104 E. Monument st., a black curly dog, brown marks, locked collar with engraved plate. Return to owner and receive reward. Horace H. Mitchell.

LOST—A purse containing money, check and other papers. A liberal reward if returned to Gazette office.

$15 REWARD—Lost or stolen, Cleveland Bicycle, No. 21,179, model 18. Return to 107 E. Kiowa. J. A. Connell.

TO LOAN.

MONEY loaned upon all active stock. Stocks bought and sold on margins. Address E. D. Wolffe, Room 27, First National Bank building.

$5,000 TO LOAN—At 7 and 8 per cent. on first class city property. No delay. Apply to W. H. McIntyre & Co., Hagerman block.

MONEY TO LOAN—Money loaned in sums to suit at reasonable rates on approved security. Stocks, bonds and other securities bought and sold on commission. The Beach Brokerage and Loan Co. Exchange Bank block.

MONEY TO LOAN On active mining stock at reasonable interest. Stocks carried on margin. N. Leipheimer, 49 Bank block.

TO LOAN—Money to loan in any amount on good Colorado Springs real estate at lowest rates. Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

TO TRADE.

TO TRADE—Desirable lots in Chicago and Denver for Colorado Springs property. Address "Property," Gazette.

TO TRADE—For good mining stock, triple and quadruple plated silver, consisting of butter dish, cake stand, small breakfast caster, fruit dish, pickle caster, sugar, cream and spoon holder. Call mornings. 3[illegible] N. Tejon.

TO TRADE—2 diamond rings for good mining stock, or will sell. F. H. Russell, 9 N. Tejon st.

TO TRADE—A ranch of 160 acres located 12 miles northeast of Colorado Springs, under fence, 60 acres in cultivation, plenty of good water, stable and cellar; will take one or two good teams. No money required. Write or see Isaac Burns, 330 Harrison ave., Colorado Springs.

RAILROAD LOCALS.

RIO GRANDE.

Take the Rio Grande to all Mountain towns and mining camps. Low rates. City ticket office 16 North Tejon st.

6 DAILY TRAINS 6

To Denver on the Rio Grande.

YOU CAN GO TO DENVER

Almost any hour of the day on the Rio Grande. City ticket office 16 North Tejon street.

GO TO CRIPPLE CREEK VIA RIO GRANDE.

No delays, lands you right in the heart of the city. Car open for passengers at Rio Grande depot at 9 p. m. Get your tickets and berths early at city ticket office.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK SPECIAL.

Car open for passengers at 9 p. m. Rio Grande depot. Get your tickets and berths early at city ticket office.

RIO GRANDE

To Cripple Creek. Special daily train leaves at 1:30 a. m. Buy your tickets and secure your berths at city ticket office.

BUY YOUR TICKETS

For Cripple Creek at Rio Grande city ticket office. Special train 1:30 a. m.

First-class equipment. Train lands you right in the city; no staging.

RIO GRANDE

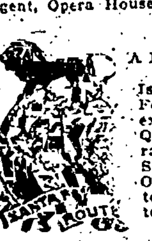
To Glenwood and return, good 30 days, $10. To Aspen and return, $16.

SANTA FE.

DENVER AND COLORADO SPRINGS.
Five daily trains via the Santa Fe route between Colorado Springs and Denver. These run at good hours and make quick time. Give you the benefit of a long or short day in Denver.

CALIFORNIA LIMITED TRAIN.

The Santa Fe route have a first-class limited train to Southern California. The running time from Colorado Springs to Los Angeles is less than 47 hours. A dining car is carried through on this train. Once each week a special compartment car is attached, containing seven state rooms and two drawing-rooms. Space may be secured on application to C. C. Hoyt, city passenger agent, Opera House block.



A LARGE TERRITORY

Is covered by the Santa Fe Route. Their tracks extend in all directions. Quick time and low rates to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Only one change of cars to New York and Boston.

TO THE EAST, VIA KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS OR CHICAGO.

The Santa Fe have the best route and make the quickest running time. Consult your best interests by securing sleeping car accommodations and tickets via the Santa Fe at the city ticket office, in the Opera House block.
C. C. HOYT, C. P. A.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

THE SHORT LINE TO CRIPPLE CREEK.
Is the Colorado Midland railroad; its service to all points in the Cripple Creek district is the best; three trains in each direction every day in the week. The Colorado Midland has a line of special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Pullman sleepers; these cars are standard gauge of modern pattern, and open for the reception of passengers at 9 o'clock p. m. at Midland depots, Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek, passengers can remain in sleepers till 8 o'clock the following morning if they so desire.

When you go to the gold fields of Cripple Creek or West Creek take the Colorado Midland; its line is the shortest; its time the quickest, its fare the cheapest. Office 10½ East Pike's Peak ave.

$5—LEADVILLE AND RETURN—$5.

On Feb. 28 the Colorado Midland railroad will sell tickets to Leadville and return at rate of $5 for the round trip, including a day and night admission into the great Ice Palace; tickets good returning till March 1 inclusive.

Feb. 29 has been named as A. O. U. W. day at the Palace; purchase your tickets Feb. 23 via the Colorado Midland; this may be your last opportunity to see the famous Ice Palace; it's a great thing; go along. Ticket office 10½ East Pike's Peak avenue.

ROCK ISLAND.

TO ST. LOUIS
With one night out or one day out, as you like, via the Great Rock Island Route. Through sleeping car service to St. Louis via this popular route.

EXCURSION RATES
To Southern and Southeastern points for the winter season, via the Great Rock Island Route. For full particulars enquire at city ticket office, No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

NOTHING TOO GOOD
For the good people of Colorado Springs and vicinity. They have the best climate on earth, the greatest and best gold camp on earth and decidedly the best line of railway running directly east with solid vestibuled limited trains to Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis, without change, and making direct connections at these junctions for all points. All meals are served in our own magnificent dining cars, and no expense nor pains spared to make the train a nice complete in every detail. For sleeping car reservations through to destination, folders, maps, complete information regarding your trip, and through tickets at lowest rates, call at city ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak avenue.
W. W. WOOD,
General Agent.

U. P. D. & G. CO.

TO CALIFORNIA
Via the Gulf railway is the best route. It is twelve hours quicker to San Francisco and Portland than any other line. Our time is 2½ hours the shortest ever known. For further particulars call at Gulf Railway office, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

The way to reach North Cripple Creek is via the South Park Line. Buy a ticket to South Platte station and take Gabriel's stage to the new town. Tickets on sale at 1011 17th street, Denver.
F. K. CARNES.
General Agent, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

Children with pale, bluish complexions, indicating the absence of the requisite red globules in the blood, should take Dr. Sawyer's Ukatine.

Experience and money cannot improve Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure, because it radically cures dyspepsia, liver complaints and kidney difficulty.

Dr. Sawyer:—
Dear Sir: I can say with pleasure that I have been using your medicine, and will recommend it to all suffering ladies.
Mrs. W. W. WEATHERSHEE,
Augusta, Ga.
For sale by Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Last chance to see Ice Palace at Leadville, March 2d, via Denver and Rio Grande; $5 round trip.

Smooth roadway. Quick time. Perfect passenger service. Uniformed train porters for the convenience of first and second class patrons. Through sleeping cars between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Unexcelled dining car service. No change of cars for any class of passengers between Chicago and New York City via the Nickel Plate road. J. Y. Calahan, general agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

THE SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
Of the Nickel Plate road, equipped with the most modernly constructed day coaches and luxurious sleeping and dining cars, illuminated throughout with the famous Pintsch gas lights and colored porters in charge of day coaches, are some of the features of this popular line that are being recognized by travelers seeking the lowest rates and fast time.

The shortest line from Chicago to New York and Boston via Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Buffalo, operates a perfect passenger equipment with a first-class roadbed and an exceptional service of Wagner Sleeping and Buffet cars. Rates always the lowest. For information as to rates, time of trains, etc., call on or address J. Y. Calahan, General agent, Chicago, Ill.

PATRONIZE THE RAILROAD
That favors and helps you. The Gulf road is doing more to advertise Colorado Springs and its industries than any in Colorado. It is the only road with a local train between here and Denver. Leaving at 8:[illegible] a. m. and returning arrives at 6:00 p. m.

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THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY

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All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT, Editor and Publisher.
S. N. FRANCIS, Business Manager.
WALTER L. WILDER, Night Editor.
H. S. ROGERS, City Editor.
CLAUDE SACHS, Mining Editor.

The Editor of The Gazette will not be responsible for the return of manuscript found unavailable.

TELEPHONES.

BUSINESS OFFICE, Until 6 p. m. 63
EDITORIAL ROOMS, All Night. 215

MORE BONDS.

Secretary Carlisle has been in New York again, conferring with the Wall street people; and there are whispers of a whole series of banquets, at which he is to make a whole series of addresses on the finances. It would take several series for him to tell all he does not know on that subject.

But this "movement"—as everything is called now-a-days is suspected to have for its object the boosting of Mr. Carlisle as the Wall street candidate for President next fall, and the New York papers have been speculating over it.

We think it is much more likely that Mr. Carlisle is eeying out the land to see *what he can get for another loan.*

It will be remembered that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, in that remarkably frank letter which he wrote about the negotiations that were held with the President and Secretary before the last issue of bonds, said that from what he heard in Washington, he got the impression that the administration expected to issue $200,000,000 worth of bonds; and he made his arrangements accordingly, and was ready to take that much at about 114.

Now, Mr. Morgan is not a man who makes up his mind on so important a subject as the floating of a loan of two hundred millions hastily, and without due consideration.

There are other things which point to the probability of another issue of bonds. The new loan is mostly in, now; and the treasury has about $125,000,000 of gold reserve. It will get perhaps twenty millions more from the sale of the bonds; so that it may possibly have as much as $145,000,000 within a week or two in what is called the "gold reserve." The defeat of the tariff bill, however, makes it certain that the revenue of the treasury will not be replenished during the remainder of Mr. Cleveland's term. The probabilities are, therefore, that quite a large amount of this "gold reserve" will have to be used to pay current expenses. The "endless chain" will no doubt continue to work; and we should not be surprised if the two causes together should make a necessity for another bond issue in about four months. Whether it will be made before the Democratic national convention or not will be a matter for Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle to determine. If the "confidence" felt for Mr. Cleveland in monetary circles may be strengthened by another issue before the convention at Chicago in July, the issue will probably be made in June. If it is thought that another issue would have a bad effect on Mr. Cleveland's nomination, or that of his legatee, the issue may be postponed until after the nominations are made.

In either case, we do not think the issue can be delayed until after the election in November.

If such an issue is made, the Senators who voted against the Dingley tariff bill will be largely responsible for it.

THE LARGER VIEW.

We print on this page to-day two letters to which we would call the especial attention of our readers. One of them is from Colonel Browne, president of the Cripple Creek Gold Mining Exchange; the other is from an Eastern Republican now staying in this city. Colonel Browne's letter is long, but it is well worth reading clear through.

What we wish to emphasize, in these letters, is the fact that they both take the national view of the duty of the Republican party, and of the Republicans of Colorado as members of that party.

The motto adopted by the party in this State during the last campaign or two has been "Bimetallism and Protection; not one but both." It is a good motto, and we ought to stick to it. As soon as we can get bimetallism, or any considerable step toward it, let us have that; as soon as we can get protection, or any degree of it, let us have that.

The Republican party is a national party; that is why it is so strong today. When we get the policy of bimetallism established as the policy of the government, it will be on national lines, because it is the best policy for the whole nation. The greatest hindrance to the growth of the doctrines of bimetallism thus far has been the fact that Eastern people generally have got the impression that bimetallism is a sectional doctrine, good for the Rocky Mountain States alone, and not good for the rest of the republic. The action of some of our Senators and representatives in Congress has rather intensified than obliterated this view. If we demand bimetallism as a sop to the West, we do it avowedly on sectional grounds; and for long as the Senators who do so demand it casts only as many electoral votes as a single ordinary-sized State of the Eastern section, that view cannot be argued off the party at the demand of the section.

The only way in which bimetallism can be made the policy of the government is by convincing a majority of the Republican party. But we will do well to see that bimetallism is the true doctrine for the whole country; that it is as vital to the interests of New England as to the interests of Colorado; that like protection it is a doctrine applicable throughout the length and breadth of the land. If we are incapable of taking this view; if we insist on "recognition" for our "section"; if we foster the notion that free silver coinage is wanted only because it will help the mine-owners of the West;—then we shall not get it, and we shall not deserve to get it.

THE NEXT STEP.

The revival work of the evangelists in this city is nearly done. A large number of persons having expressed a desire to lead hereafter better lives. It remains to gather up the fruits of the revival, and to confirm the good resolves already taken. This part of the work is certainly no less important than the other; and it is vastly more difficult. We have heard of a recent case in which, out of 325 cards signed by persons who expressed their desire to become Christians, only four were found afterward—and that very soon afterward—who were willing to show their new faith by their works, and connect themselves permanently with the denomination for which on their cards they had manifested a preference. We *hope it will not be so here. The force of* a new impulse is apt to be soon spent unless the resolver puts himself in an atmosphere which is more favorable than the old atmosphere to the carrying out of the resolve.

Connection with a church no longer requires subscription to any elaborate system of doctrine. In most of the churches, even those of Calvinistic faith, members are admitted simply upon the expression of a belief in Jesus Christ as the author of salvation, and of a purpose to try to live in accordance with his teachings. This much, any man or woman whose heart has been touched by the presentation of the Gospel should be willing to avow; and the avowal carries with it a new sense of responsibility *which is a good balance-wheel.* The church is an organization for the edification of believers as much as for the conversion of unbelievers; and it must be a mighty poor church in which a man who is trying to lead a better life will not find help and sympathy. We trust that the interest which has been shown in the meetings that have been held will not have expended itself in the signing of cards; but will be made still further manifest in a large accession to the membership of the various churches.

One thing that has been done by the *House of Representatives* lately deserves more notice than as yet it has received. It has struck out of the Indian appropriation bill the items for appropriations to sectarian institutions for the schooling of Indian children. The last vestige of government support for sectarian schools is thus taken from the statute books; and all good Americans, we think, will recognize that this was the proper thing to do. It may work a little temporary hardship, but it is right in principle, and the results will be good in the long run. Most of the Protestant denominations had already voluntarily refused to accept any more government appropriations for the conduct of their Indian schools; and it is right that the divorce between Church and State should be made complete.

Governor McIntire has given his reasons for commuting the sentence passed by the court upon Van Houten. In so far as his commutation rests upon new evidence, he is right to act as he has done; but in saying that the prisoner ought not to have been tried in this county, because a fair trial here was impossible, he is wrong. Van Houten's counsel tried to get a change of venue; and if the court decided that there was no ground for that, we do not think it is the business of the Governor to decide that the court was wrong.

The reception given in England to Dr. Jameson, the "hero" of the raid into the Transvaal, has been very different on the *part of the people from what it has been* on the part of the government. To the government, he is a very uncomfortable and inconvenient prisoner; to the people, he is a popular hero. Whatever Jameson's official punishment may be—and we do not think it will be very heavy—his reception by the people will perhaps compensate him for it.

The vote in the Senate on the Cuban resolution is a very fair index of the feeling throughout the United States. It stood 64 to 6. The people of this country are more than ten to one in favor of compelling Spain and the insurgent Cubans both to recognize the usages of civilization in conducting their further struggle for the island.

Duty of Colorado Republicans.

To the Editor of The Gazette.

I see that the central committee are making preparations to call a convention of Republicans that will name delegates to the national Republican convention to be held in St. Louis in July next. I fear, that by the expressions of some of our prominent men, and by the expressions of the so-called Republican papers in Denver that our delegation that goes to St. Louis will be handicapped from the start.

The Republican party has some fundamental beliefs, and to be consistent they should demand adherence to them, by any delegate that claims a seat in the national convention. These fundamental beliefs that make a Republican are hastily summarized as follows: First, he believes that all men were created free and equal; second, he believes that this is a nation with a great big "N," and in the indestructibility of the Union, and he does not believe in the theory of "States rights"; third, he believes in the right of every citizen to vote irrespective of color or previous conditions, and to be protected in casting his vote,—and to have the vote counted as cast, in all sections of the Union; fourth, he believes in a protective tariff high enough to raise the necessary revenue to carry on the government, and at the same time to regulate it in such a manner as to enable our manufacturers in this country to pay American wages to laboring men, and still compete with foreign manufacturers in the sale of goods. He believes in manufacturing goods in this country and keeping your money at home, and giving employment here rather than to send the money abroad, even though we pay a slight advance on the cost of such manufactures; fifth, he believes in the complete separation of Church and State; sixth, he is opposed to the issue of paper money by the government except in time of war, and as an emergency in time of war, and is opposed to what is known as State bank [illegible] the issuance of paper money through banking institutions regulated and examined by officers of the government; seventh, he believes in the use of gold and silver as money, but in this last belief there is a wide divergence of opinion between the Western Republicans and those of the East in regard to the amount of silver that should be used. Now, on account of this difference expressed in the last planks [illegible] Republicans and a good many of the people of this State, this year in convention, declare that they will drop the protective feature advanced in Republicanism unless the Eastern wing of the party fully agree to the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" and six years ago our representatives in the Senate opposed the Force bill which was but following out one of the principles of the Republican party and one that had been one of the corner stones of its organization.

I call attention of the fact to the Republicans of this State that if a man is not in favor of the indivisibility of this Union, and if he is not in favor of the protection of voters in their rights South and North, if he is not in favor of a protective tariff and is in favor of the United States government issuing paper money, as the Populists propose on the "faith of the people," he is not a Republican, from the fact that he does not believe in the theories of the party, and in case the Republicans of this State follow out the advice that is given by these Denver papers, that are attempting to mislead the party, our delegation that goes to St. Louis may be men who have made expressions, or who have said and done things that would cause the credentials committee to reject them as delegates to the Republican national convention.

In regard to this talk that Republicans of Colorado should antagonize tariff legislation, look at the following statement of last year's business; the first full year's business under the Wilson tariff bill. The reductions in tariff brought about an increase of our imports that amounted to $123,261,549. This increase of imports was principally made up of the following articles:

Manufactures of woollens, inc..	$ 43,016,903
Raw wool	20,568,617
Lumber, planks and logs	4,855,542
Silks	11,861,673
Leather	2,237,427
Gloves, principally kid	2,582,041
Manufactures of iron	4,028,575
Manufactures of glass	1,915,411
Hides	17,891,543
Bags and bagging	6,081,000
Manufactures of cotton	10,133,503
Total	$125,146,261

Results show that in every instance where the tariff was reduced materially by the Wilson bill, our imports were vastly increased. In the list of articles I have mentioned, with the exception of hides, there is not a single article that shows a vast increase, but what we bought of gold-using countries, and that in my opinion it would have been better for us to have gotten along without purchasing at all. The direct result of the Wilson bill was for us to purchase of the countries that use gold, this great increase of goods; and as a natural result we had to pay for it. We did pay for it. We sent $72,666,287 gold and $5,592,733 worth of silver to help settle the bill. In addition to this, the Wilson bill failed to impose a tax that would produce revenue enough with which to run the government, making a shortage in treasury receipts of about $100,000,000, since the bill went into force. The result has been that the government has had to borrow *money to pay necessary* running expenses and sell bonds in addition, to replenish the treasury with gold that had been withdrawn and shipped to Europe to pay for these additional purchases, so that up to to-day the present administration has increased the public indebtedness $263,000,000 in interest-bearing bonds; and the end is not yet. Is it possible that the Republicans of this State wish this condition of affairs to continue? Do they advocate the blocking of legislation that would correct this evil, dropping out of consideration all of the benefits that the advance in tariff might bring to the Eastern section of the country? It is a "business" proposition to stop such a condition of affairs at once. While I am a protectionist, I go further and would advocate the passage of a tariff on goods that we import from those gold-using countries that did not reciprocate in trade with us, so high that it would prohibit importations from those countries, and I certainly think it is a mistake to adopt a "dog in the manger" class of politics when such an important matter as this is brought up for consideration. Won't we put ourselves in a wrong light before the whole country?

Then again, I find occasionally Republicans who have become inoculated with the paper money craze, and the Populistic theories and attacks upon our national banks. They overlook the fact that it has been paper money that has practically checked the use of silver. When they suggest that the government should issue paper money without coin back of it, they would immediately open the door *to the most dangerous enemy of silver.* It has been the curse, that in time, if not checked, will destroy the industry of mining for precious metals. It is an experiment of less than 100 years and without a doubt the issuance of paper money by the government based upon "wind" or by the banks based on paper government bonds, will end in a disaster in this country, more far-reaching than any currency trouble that has ever occurred in the past. Our vast trade relations are growing each year and with the destruction of national credit through war or famine sometime in the future will fix it so that at the same time our whole system of money would tumble and end in chaos. Republicans in the East can be convinced of this fact because they are business men. Convince Republicans in the East that it is for that party to take care of the silver interests as well as the other interests in this country, but they cannot at present be convinced of the advisability of declaring for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" from a fear they have that the silver of other countries would be sent here, and that in time we would have silver and nothing else as a basis of currency. But to convince them of these facts, it is necessary to use argument, and not antagonize nearly every one of the principles of the Republican party. I wish to call attention of our Populistic and *paper-currency crazy Republicans* to the fact that notwithstanding this vast increase of $263,000,000 of bonds recently issued, which certainly gives plenty of government bonds to all those who wish to organize national banks, and make this "robbery of the people" successful, that the Populists proclaim so loudly;—still last year there was a decrease of $[illegible] in national bank circulation instead of an increase. If there was such a profit as these people represent in the organization of national banks, a great portion of this vast sum of government bonds that have been issued would be used in organizing national banks, and issuing currency; but the fact is the national bank that can get 6 per cent interest on its money can go better than to buy bonds and issue currency based thereon. The practicability of the increase of our circulating medium by the issuance of paper based on bonds is thus proving a myth, and in time, I expect the whole country will awake to the fact that the only base for currency that is sound, and safe is one that is produced naturally, and that is silver and gold and nothing else. Possibly we shall have to go through one of those great revolutions in finance that has convulsed the business world in the past, before our people awake to this fact, but it is as sure as fate. About the only change in our present form of issuing currency that the Republicans should advocate would be that the national banks, regulated as they are, today should only be allowed to issue paper currency based on gold and silver coin, in such proportions that should be regulated by law so as to make their issues safe, and wipe out the whole idea of the issuance of paper money, either by the government or by the banks on any other basis.

I [illegible] Colorado to expect recognition at [illegible] as "protectionists," and as believers in the protection of all of our citizens in their right to vote; in other words, as Republicans.

They should be hard-money men, utterly opposed to any increase of paper money, a circulation based on gold and silver, and that our country should use its silver in circulation now as a basis of currency, instead of selling it to England for her to use in her trade with the East.

H. E. BROWNE.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 27, 1896.

A National Republican.

To the Editor of The Gazette.

I trust it may not be an impertinence for an "Eastern Republican" who earnestly desires the national success of his party to express approbation of your editorial on "Bimetallism and Protection" in the issue of to-day. It is to be hoped that your views will prevail among the Republicans of Colorado and that they will come to see the folly of the threat to split off from the party and the absurdity of the talk about Eastern Republicans and Western Republicans.

No Eastern man can be long in Colorado without feeling considerable sympathy for the effort of the silver mine-owners to procure a profitable market for their product and a real desire that some plan will be reached by which this can be brought about and the attendant results of a prosperous industry accomplished for the whole State, but he can scarcely be expected because of this feeling, to immediately lay aside his ideas of finance and to adopt what may seem to him a policy that would lead to a debased currency and to virtual repudiation, or to view the assertion of the Denver Republican, that the West knows more about finance than the East, as a self-evident proposition.

No American can fail to be proud of the Western portion of his country, to admire the indomitable pluck of those of his fellow-citizens who have thus far developed its resources and to reflect that nowhere else in the world does there exist a country so large, capable of such varied products and industries coupled with such a healthy climate and the highest type of civilization and freedom, but neither can he fail to reflect that many Eastern towns exceed in population one or more of these wonderful Western States and that there are half a dozen or so Eastern cities the annual value of any one of whose manufactures exceeds that of the annual product of gold and silver in all the West.

No Republican can avoid looking with regret upon the attempt of the small minority to force certain views upon the large majority with the alternative of preventing any action upon a matter that is a *long-established party policy* agreed by all to be for the good of all. The effort can but lead to temporary confusion for all and ultimate defeat of the minority, for any intelligent person who has visited all parts of this great country knows that the idea that the South will unite with the West to form a great free silver party, is the wildest kind of a delusion.

It is a good time for some of our Western brethren and their Senators to pause and consider the wisdom of trying to be bigger than they are. Great is the East, great is the West, great is the South, but the Republican party is as great as all of them put together and the American nation is greater.

REPUBLICAN.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 28, 1896.

A Monument to Zeb. Pike.

The people of Cincinnati are making plans to erect a monument to the memory of Zebulon Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak. The people of Colorado should contribute by supplying some part of the monument with a material taken from this famous mountain and its foothills. This could be stone for a base or a gold plate or bronze bass relief. Such a tribute would be only proper.—(Salida Mail.

Corset Talk...

Does your corset break over the hips? We take it for granted that if you are a fleshy lady, that it does. Pretty uncomfortable, isn't it? Well there is no need of wearing such uncomfortable corsets; when we have a corset that won't break.

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409 N. Cascade ave., 13 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light and stable	175 00
House at Austin Bluffs, very complete in every respect	150 00
Newly furnished residence of nine rooms in an office location on Cascade ave.	[illegible]
W. B. Jon st., 11 rooms, bath and electric lights	100 00
N. Cascade ave., 9 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights and stable	100 00
Country seat, 1½ miles out of town for the summer, per month	75 00
1451 N. Nevada ave., 8 rooms and bath, hot water, heat and electric lights	75 00
109 S. Corona st., 4 rooms	20 00

Unfurnished.

1330 N. Cascade ave., house of 16 rooms and bath, furnace and electric light	200 00
West Nevada Place, 7 rooms with all modern conveniences	75 00
1509 N. Cascade, 13 rooms and 2 baths, furnace, etc.	60 00
1451 N. Nevada ave., 8 rooms, bath, hot water, heat and electric light	35 00
House of 4 rooms in South Colorado Springs	20 00
House of 3 rooms in Roswell	10 00

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FOR THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE

Wm. Gibson Sentenced Yesterday by Judge Harris.

WAS TAKEN TO CANON CITY.

Other City News. Edward Morris Died Yesterday from the Effect of the Blows Received in a Manitou Saloon.

William Gibson is now serving his life sentence in the penitentiary. Yesterday morning he was brought into court and Judge Harris announced that he overruled the motion argued some time ago for a new trial. The attorneys for the defendant then entered a motion for arrest of judgment. This the court also overruled. Judge Harris asked Gibson if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced and he said that he did not have. Judge Harris simply pronounced the sentence without any comment.

Defendant's attorney gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme court and were given thirty days in which to file their bill of exceptions. Deputy Sheriff Bramlett took Gibson to Canon yesterday afternoon. Gibson killed Officer Wm. Shea of Victor last August. He was ably defended and the trial was a notable one. The jury found him guilty of murder in the second degree, which carries the penalty of life imprisonment. Gibson after hearing the verdict attempted to take his life by morphine but was resuscitated.

MORRIS DIED.

The Affair in a Manitou Saloon Ends as a Murder.

Harry Pyle, the bartender who struck Edward Morris at Manitou last Tuesday will have to stand trial for murder. Morris died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the county hospital. His skull was trephined the following day but the autopsy held yesterday showed that no kind of operation could have have saved him. Yesterday afternoon County Physician McCreery, Dr. Campbell and Coroner Marlow held an autopsy and found that there was a large blood clot on the brain. They took away about four ounces of blood, and say that death resulted from the blows.

Coroner Marlow has subpoenaed a jury and they will hold an inquest next Tuesday in Manitou. Harry Pyle, the bartender gave himself up as soon as Morris died and is now in the county jail.

A good many people of Manitou have considerable sympathy for Harry Pyle, the bartender. It seems that he is quite a young man and is not a regular bartender. He was out of work and took the job temporarily until he could do better. It is also stated that Morris was aggressive and quarrelsome and that he was attempting to eject him from the saloon at the time.

Morris has a wife and child in this city but he had not been living with them for some time.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Mr. Duncan Resigns—New Men Appointed Yesterday.

The beginning of the fiscal year with to-day brings a few changes in the personnel of the fire department. Assistant Chief J. C. Duncan has resigned in order to give personal attention to his interests in Cripple Creek, and B. B. McReynolds has been appointed as his successor. F. G. Armbruster has been appointed captain.

A number of the firemen who are artisans, have been put to work on the new West Side hose house, which will be known as No. 3. To supply the places of those thus employed the following men have been appointed: Alonzo Rainter of the Sinton Hose company, as pipeman, to fill the vacancy caused by Armbruster's promotion; W. V. Mills, from the Ferrin Hose company; Walter Griffin, from the Adams Hose company, and M. C. Donahue from the old Hook and Ladder company. As soon as the new apparatus arrives three new men will be appointed and two of these will be from the V. Z. Reed company. These appointments will be made about the first of April.

During the past year ending last night, there have been 78 alarms, 17 more than the preceding year.

Chief Baty reports the department in excellent condition, a particularly satisfactory feature being the absolute harmony and good feeling which prevails.

WOODLAND PARK SOLD.

Will be Managed Hereafter by a New Company.

A sale was made yesterday of the property of the Woodland Park Town and Improvement company at Woodland Park. The transfer was made at the office of L. E. Dwinell, the secretary. The property will hereafter be managed by a new company known as the Woodland Park Townsite company. The officers of the new company are from Denver and are Ira Merrill, president, and S. M. Woodson, secretary. They state that their project is backed by prominent people and ample means, and that the town will be pushed to the front with vigor and in a business like way. With its natural advantages and location it ought to become the favorite resort and business center of that region. The main office of the company will be in Denver, with branch offices in Woodland Park. The members of the new company are extensively interested in mining in the district. The amount changing hands in the deal was $20,000.

THE CLOSING MEETINGS.

Programme of Evangelistic Services To-day and Monday.

To-day's revival meetings under the leadership of Major Hilton with the assistance of Mr. Tullar, are expected to be of unusual interest. At 9 o'clock the Sunday schools of the city, that have been uniting in the meetings are expected to meet at their respective churches and march to the Coliseum, where a grand rally will be held, beginning at 9:30, with singing from "Sermons in Song," led by Mr. Tullar, and a talk by Major Hilton.

At 4 o'clock in the Coliseum will be held a mass meeting for men only which is expected to be the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the city. Mr. Tullar will sing, and Major Hilton will speak of "More Soul Potrons."

There will be no Christian Endeavor meetings, but the evening meetings will begin with a song service at 7 o'clock at the Coliseum. It undoubtedly will be necessary for those desiring seats to arrive early, for last week even the Coliseum proved inadequate to contain all who wished to enter. The regular meeting is announced for 7:30.

There will be no meetings on Monday except the grand closing meeting in the Coliseum in the evening. All are invited to attend this meeting, but it is especially designed for those who have expressed conversion during the progress of the meetings, or those who have signed cards expressing a desire to lead Christian lives. All such are particularly urged to attend, and will be shown reserved seats.

A New Foundry.

Pease & Barber are making the plans for the new Hassell Iron Works to be built in this city and have them in the hands of the contractors. The foundry is to be a brick structure 62x60 feet. It will be located in the southern part of part of town, adjoining the railroad tracks but just where has not been decided. A latest improved cupola has been ordered and the foundry will be equipped with all the modern machinery to carry on the work. They hope to begin work on the building in ten days.

THE NEW LIGHT.

A System Which Gives Best Possible Results with Least Expense.

The new lights in Robinson's drug store, with their brilliancy and mellowness, have attracted a great deal of favorable comment. It is the "American Automatic" system of lighting and consists of an entirely new method of utilizing kerosene oil in such a way that the ordinary objections to oil lights are entirely removed. The oil is supplied from a small reservoir through tubes to the burners which are similar to Argand gas burners, and are as easily controlled.

The system is extremely simple and absolutely automatic in operation, requiring but little care beyond replenishing the oil in the reservoir when exhausted. Three gallons of oil will produce light equal to 100 cubic feet of gas, and any number of burners may be used, applied wherever gas can be conducted, in hanging chandeliers, standards, movable side brackets, etc., of design and ornamentation to suit all tastes.

The resulting light is a steady brilliant flame of wonderful luminosity, with perfect combustion and absolute uniformity. It is controlled as easily as gas by the simple turning of a thumb screw in raising or lowering the flame or extinguishing it at will, and each burner is independent. There is no odor from this system either, while lighted or when extinguished.

The "New Light" has been thoroughly tested and is very popular in a number of cities in the East. Its advent may be said to have marked an era in the history of artificial illumination, for it places the luxury of a first-class light, with all its attendant conveniences, within the reach of all at a very moderate cost, no matter where located.

The economy of the system has induced many large consumers to adopt the "New Light," and the results have been most gratifying, as those making the change have been very ready to testify. The following report was received by the officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company from their station at Wallingford, Conn.

"During the nine months just ended the total expense of lighting this depot with the 'New Light' was $58.43. The expense of the previous nine months during which gas was burned, was $270, to light the same depot."

This shows a difference of $231.37 in favor of the "New Light" in nine months, and the station agent reports that the illuminating power produced by the new system is three times what it formerly was by gas. These are marvelous figures, but are vouched for. There are now about 30 depots on the line of the Consolidated road where this light is in use.

Among the large buildings equipped with the system is that owned by the Springfield Union at Springfield, Mass., and the manager, A. P. Langtry, writes as follows concerning it:

April, 5, 1893.

American Automatic Lighting Company—Gentlemen: In reply to yours of the 5th, we take pleasure in stating that $40 a month using your system all-through our establishment, gives us more and better light than $200 a month did with electric lights and gas. We are more than satisfied. Yours truly,

THE SPRINGFIELD UNION.
A. P. LANGTRY.

Mr. George W. Trommlitz, who is the general agent for the "New Light" in this district, is for a short time in this city, at the Alamo hotel, and has district rights for sale. Mr. J. A. Thomas of Meriden, Conn., has charge of the construction.

The Woods Library.

The report of the Woods Library at Colorado City which is given below, shows that our neighbors are enjoying and taking advantage of the library. The report is from January 17th, when it was first opened until February 27th, and is as follows: Number of books taken out, 435; number of visitors, 200; number of cards sold, 67; total cash receipts, $513.40. The books called for in the different classes was as follows: Fiction, 289; drama, 31; biography, 11; miscellaneous, 70; juvenile, 123; travels, 13; history, 29.

EUGENE FIELD'S TASTES.

Eugene Field's likes and dislikes were summed up by himself in the "Book Buyer" as follows:

My favorite authors of prose—Cervantes, Hawthorne, Anderson, Sr., Thomas Malloy.

My favorite poets Whittier, Beranger, Horace.

My favorite composers Wagner, Schubert, Mendelssohn.

My favorite book "Don Quixote."

My favorite plays—"Camille," "As You Like It."

My favorite heroes in fiction—Launcelot, Robin Hood, The Cid.

My favorite heroines in fiction Hester Prynne, Jane Eyre.

My favorite heroes in real life—Lincoln, Gladstone, Hugo, Bismarck.

My favorite heroine in real life My wife.

What I enjoy most—Reading in bed.

What I detest most Society formality.

The historic event at which I should like most to have been present With Luther at Worms.

The quality which I admire most in men Patience.

The quality which I admire most in women Womanliness.

Where I would like to live Am contented in Chicago.

My ideal state of happiness The state of Illinois.

The occupation that I prefer That which I am now engaged in.

What gift of nature I should like to have most I have been told I possess all.

WINDY CITY WAIFS.

If we understand the plans of General Weyler, it is his intention to pattern his campaign after a Chicago primary election. Washington Post.

The ground hog saw his shadow in Chicago of course. Winter is never over in Chicago till the Fourth of July or thereabout. Kansas City Journal.

Both St. Louis and Chicago hotel keepers are preparing for the conventions with soldierlike promptness. It was as though the orders were given, "Prepare to charge!" Philadelphia Times.

Chicago is now considering the advisability of purchasing the Dore paintings. The citizens of the Windy City should be compelled to give bonds that they will not use the paintings for beer signs. New York Press.

THE CYNIC.

How every married man hates Cupid!

Every man needs a wife to apologize for him.

In trying to be "independent" many people are positively impolite.

You can't make popular young girls believe there are no princes left for them to marry.

Never tell your best friend anything that would look well in big quad type in a newspaper.

There are so many different kinds of fools in the world that there is no hope of being original.

BUSINESS IS STILL LIVELY.

The Dull Season of 1896 Fails to Materialize.

BUSINESS AND BUSINESS MEN.

The Good Times are Surely Here—The Gazette Books Show More Circulation and More Advertising Than Ever Before.

Usually the New Year in Colorado Springs is the signal for a dull time in business. Merchants expect a slackening in trade for a couple of months, and some of the less shrewd show their appreciation of existing conditions by cutting down their advertisements or withdrawing them altogether. At this time, therefore, not less than at others the advertising columns of The Gazette afford a pretty good gauge, not only of the amount of business which is being done by the individual business men, but also of the general prosperity of the city. It is therefore a matter that concerns more than The Gazette management that this year the volume of advertising has continued almost without any appreciable diminution through the usually dull months of January and February. Taking into account the recent lengthening of The Gazette columns, it needs only a glance at them to show anyone at all familiar with local conditions that business is brisk in Colorado Springs, not only in mining stocks but in more conservative and perhaps more permanent lines.

Another evidence of increasing population and good times is not so openly apparent. The advent of a new name in the advertising column is patent to all, but the addition of a hundred names or more to the circulator's list requires mention. The Gazette is printing more papers now than ever before in its history. The regular edition this morning is 5?00, and the daily average is only slightly less than 3?00. Besides this the circulation is rapidly increasing, and the increase is mostly in the carriers' lists, an unquestionable evidence of increasing circulation.

Gazette representatives find business good in all lines and the signs of the coming real estate boom are all around. Many of the local advertisements this week are unusually attractive.

A number of merchants have recently made eastern visits for new goods and are announcing Spring openings and the busy season seems fairly begun.

N. O. Johnson & Sons have just received their first consignment of spring silks, dress goods, capes and jackets. These are the latest products in English, German and French looms, and are just the thing. They invite your inspection.

Wilbur Dry Goods company are selling a new line of shirt waists. Prices from 60 cents up to $6.

John T. Clough is the exclusive agent in this city of the Round Oven steel ranges, which are something new in this city. They are represented to burn less coal and do better work than any other make.

Grebe & Taggart, the druggists, do not sell liquors, but everything else in the drug line.

Bennett & Chapman are offering a splendid bargain in a modern 8-room house, on very easy terms, for $1500. Investigate it.

Yesterday was opening day for the spring styles of Dunlap hats, and O. E. Evans & Co., did a rushing business.

Commencing on Monday, March 2, Holbrook & Perkins will offer to the public their new and complete line of spring suitings in all the latest and nobbiest effects. Their line of children's novelties is also open for inspection.

Mr. E. W. Giddings, of Giddings Bros., has just returned from the east, and as a result of his visit they have added greatly to their dress goods, and an elegant line of high grade black goods, fancy mohairs, black brocades, silks and colored silks for waists and full costumes. Also late novelties in dress trimmings, capes, wrappers and ready made dresses. They invite you to inspect their late arrivals in stocks.

Balden's new fancy dry goods store, 115 North Tejon, is a new enterprise in this city, and carries a new and fancy line in all kinds of novelties.

Boland's North End store make their announcement to-day for their spring tailoring. They offer to save you money on everything in that line, also, in all kinds of gents' furnishing goods, shirts and neckwear.

C. A. Hibbard of Hibbard & Co., returned a few days ago from the eastern markets, where he purchased the largest stock he has ever brought to this city. Mr. Hibbard is a hard worker and a shrewd buyer and gets big advantages in his purchases. He has bought a large stock of dry goods and proposes to branch out considerably in that department. Watch his announcements.

The May Clothing company will continue their big reduction sale on boys suits for another week. This has been a remarkable sale, for it has given everybody an opportunity of getting a good suit for $?.50. This firm is also offering many other things in the furnishing line at about half price. We call attention to their half page advertisement, which gives full particulars of their big reductions.

The Bee Hive has added a new department in their store, in which they are handling the International Manufacturing Co's. celebrated complexion creams.

Norhes Bros. are showing some new styles in tan, button and lace shoes. Very pleasing to the eye, and the latest in color, cut and finish.

James E. Aiken's new curio store is one of the most interesting places to visit in the city. Their exhibit is free to everybody.

H. Leh. Wills & Co. are offering several very choice lots on North Nevada. They will be found good investments.

The Colorado Springs Furniture Co. say they are earnestly and honestly trying to make theirs the best furniture store in the State. Others are larger, but theirs is as good as the best.

The Hassell Iron Works Co. are now manufacturing steam and horse power hoists, and doing a general supply business for mines. They have equipped many of the mines at Cripple Creek lately and are well prepared for that kind of work.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

All men are reminded of the monster mass meeting for men only this afternoon at 4 o'clock sharp in the Coliseum. This will be Major Hilton's last talk to men only. Rev. Grant C. Tullar will be there to sing during the meeting.

The Young Men's Bible class will be omitted this morning on account of the big Sunday School rally at the Coliseum.

The Young Men's Bible Study club will be resumed on next Tuesday evening as usual in the Y. M. C. A. parlor at 7:30. All young men who have been members of it are urged to be on hand promptly.

The Juniors will have their drill in the gym. Tuesday afternoon at the usual hour.

Madam Tully Will Visit Leadville.

Madame Tully, the ladies facial and massage operator, who has been at The Antlers, leaves this week for a trip to Leadville. She will remain in the Cloud City for a couple of weeks and then return to Colorado Springs. During her stay here Madame Tully has given good satisfaction and proven herself a mistress of her art of restoring and enhancing feminine beauty, and has laid the foundation for a good and permanent business. Her return will therefore be gladly welcomed by her numerous patrons.

At 12:30 last evening the fire department had a small blaze to extinguish at Montelth & Sanford's grocery store. Special Officer Hughes discovered the blaze shooting out of the roof over the boiler room and turned in the alarm. Chief Baty only permitted the department to be used and the fire was soon extinguished with only slight damage to machinery and buildings. The fire was caused from the furnace in some way.

Beginning to-morrow morning the Board of Trade will again hold their call in the Durkee building. A satisfactory arrangement has been made of all matters pertaining to the rent of the other building.

Madame de Peralta, art teacher at Colorado College, is arranging an exhibition of water colors to be given in this city shortly. It has not yet been definitely settled where it will be given, but either at the El Paso club, the Colorado Library or Mrs. Edsall's.

For sale four claims in Cheyenne Canon, $200. Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

If you have a stock of merchandise to sell or trade see Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

We have some fine mining claims for sale at a bargain. Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

"To All Smokers"

We have received the sole agency for the celebrated "Cuban Curve" and "Silver Moon" cigar, which has no equal on earth for 5 cents or 6 for 25 cents. Come and try one and you will be convinced.

M. OPPENHEIMER & SON.

The only wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco house in this city, 27 East Huerfano street, 2 doors west of postoffice.

Miss J. A. Smith Cured of Consumption.

For more than a year I had been troubled with fever, pain in my lungs and a very obstinate diarrhoea. My doctor in the East tried all the best medicines and then sent me here to Colorado. I did not improve as expected, and concluded to try the Fullerton Cure for my lungs and consumption of the bowels. When I commenced treatment a few months ago, I was weak and tired, and only weighed 108 pounds. I now can work all day long, have no trouble with my lungs or bowels, and weigh 124 pounds. I most heartily recommend this remedy to all suffering in a similar way.

JULIA A. SMITH.
W. C. T. U. Home, Colorado Springs.

Miss M. A. Brooke

Will continue the sale of Art Needlework at The Antlers Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Special lessons 25c.

BUY YOUR TICKETS

For Cripple Creek at Rio Grande city ticket office. Special train 1.30 p. m.

FIVE NEW YORK TRAINS.

Leave Chicago Union Station Daily — 10.30 A. M. / 3.00 P. M. / 5.30 P. M. / 8.15 P. M. / 11.30 P. M.

Via Pennsylvania Short Lines. Ask Geo. T. Hull, Traveling Passenger Agent, Denver, about fine service.

G. O. Taylor Whiskies, standard medicinal stimulants.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

HALLETT & BAKER.
Undertakers, No. 7 Cascade avenue.

DR. W. K. SINTON
Dentist, El Paso block.

Dr. M. H. Smith, dentist, has removed his office to 118 East Kiowa street, opposite Hagerman block.

DR. W. FOWLER,
Dentist.
Rooms in Nichols block, 18 South Tejon street.

J. ALLEN SMITH,
Dentist. Office third floor, Bank block.

G. O. Taylor whiskies, every way beneficial.

A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
TREASURY STOCK
Of some of the
Leading Cripple Creek Mining Companies,
May be had at ground floor prices by applying to
The Cripple Creek Syndicate Investment Company.
Members Colorado Springs Board of Trade Mining Exchange and Chicago Mineral and Mining Board.
Rooms 22 & 23, 1st Nat. Bank Blk
Colorado Springs, Colo.
References: First National Bank, El Paso County Bank, The Evening Telegraph.

Stockholders Meeting.

To the Stockholders of The Elkton Mining and Milling Company:

Your are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Elkton Mining and Milling company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Colorado Springs, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of March, A. D., 1896, to consider and take action upon the question of changing the name of the company to that of The Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling company, and also of increasing the capital stock from 500,000 shares to 1,250,000 shares of the par value of one dollar each, and for the transaction of such other business as may legitimately come before the meeting.

Done by order of the board of directors this 6th day of February, A. D., 1896.

GEORGE BERNARD, President.
J. H. AVERY, Secretary.

THE MAY
New Spring Styles
20 S. Tejon.

Boland's North End Store

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

SPRING HATS—Just received our complete line of Nobby Spring Hats from the best makers in the country. Our extremely low prices which prevailed during the fall season will continue during the spring. This means 25 per cent below any store down town.

Fancy Shirts and Neckwear.

We now have a beautiful line of fancy colored front and all colored shirts as well as the largest assortment of Negligees. Prices range from 50c to $1.50.

Our line of Neckwear surpasses anything in the city for pretty designs and low prices.

Merchant Tailoring.

We are now showing more samples of cloths for spring suitings and pantings than all the tailors in the city combined.

As for Prices, there is no Comparison.

We compare with ready made prices. Suits range from $11.50 to $20.00 for nobby all wool Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds. Pants prices run from $1.50 to $7.00. We guarantee a perfect fit and the best possible workmanship. We have secured one of the best tailors in Colorado to supervise all our work and see that everything that leaves our store is first-class.

131 North Tejon Street,
Cor. Bijou St.

BOLAND'S.

PEOPLE WHO LOOK CLOSELY

At both quality and prices are the ones who will be particularly interested in our Furniture Store. Our goods are the very best quality that money will buy. They are the most artistic. They are made up of the finest grade of Furniture carried in the State of Colorado.

Those are strong statements and we mean them to be strong. The goods are here to be seen, and you are invited to come and see how perfectly they fit the words we use in our advertisements.

We are earnestly, honestly trying to make this the Best Furniture Store in the State.

OTHER CITIES MAY HAVE BIGGER STORES,
BUT WE WANT OURS TO BE THE BEST.

Colorado Springs Furniture Company,
106 North Tejon Street

East End and Boulder Heights

THE LATEST ADDITIONS TO COLORADO SPRINGS.

Lots Offered with Special Inducements

In these most attractive portions of the town. Also in all parts of Colorado Springs and Manitou for business or residence on easiest terms.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS COMP'Y.

ROOM 9, GAZETTE BUILDING.

Special attention is called to the big advertisement of the May Clothing Company on the 9th page.

Commencing Monday, March 2d,

We will offer to the public our new and complete line of

SPRING SUITINGS

in the latest and nobbiest effects. Our line of Children's Novelties is also open for inspection.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS,
First National Bank Block. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mines, Stocks, Investments

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 29.—There was a great deal of improvement in the tone of the market to-day and heavy selling and improved prices resulted. The leading stock in this particular was Portland, which was credited with over 3000 sales. It started to sell at $1.46, an increase of about 5 cents over the closing quotation yesterday, and at one time was going at a lively rate at $1.56, though it declined a few cents towards the close of the call. Isabella started in weakish, but there were some heavy buying orders for the stock, as well as selling ones, and it strengthened considerably, and was going at 51½ at the close. The stamped stock also braced up in price, and climbed to 50. Hayden was another lively trader, and also showed improvement. It started to sell at 5½ and soon went up to 6 and then to 7, and even better than that. Union did not follow the general run of the market, and declined from 41 and 45 to 41½ and 42, at which it closed. Work remained about the same, the large blocks bringing 17½ and 17¾, and Consolidated was selling at about the same figures, closing a good deal stronger than it opened. Mt. Rosa was firm at 15 and 15½, and appeared to be in very good demand at that figure; Anaconda had a few forced sales, and dropped a cent or two in price. Creede and C. C. was fairly active and strong, going at from 6½ to 6.

Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	55	59	1000
Argentum Juniata	63	63½	......
Cripple Creek Con	17¾	18	2000
Favorite	8¾	9	......
Gold and Globe	19	22	......
Gold Crater	....	4.75	......
Golden Fleece	1.56	1.60	......
Ingham Con	25	25½	2000
Isabella	51¼	51½	7800
Isabella Stamped	50	50¼	7100
Mollie Gibson	48¾	50	......
Pharmacist	14½	14½	3000
Portland	1.51½	1.52	2300
Prince Albert	8	16½	......
Rebecca	....	....	......
Rubicon	....	....	......
Specimen	13¼	....	1500
Union	42¼	42½	9100
Work	17½	17¾	12450

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	6½	6½	......
Banner	....	6½	1000
Bob Lee	1¾	2	12000
C. O. D.	6½	8	......
Creede and Cripple C'k	5¾	6¼	5500
C. C. Gold Exploration	17¼	18	700
Croesus	2¾	2⅞	1000
Currency	7½	10	......
Fannie Rawlings	9¼	9¾	2000
Findley	3⅜	3½	3000
Franklin	1¼	1¾	6000
Good Hope	1⅞	2¼	......
Hayden Gold	6	6¾	27000
Ida May	....	....	......
Magnate Rock	1¾	1⅞	......
Marion Gold	....	....	......
Matoa	20	22	......
Mt. Rosa	15½	17⅝	3500
New Haven	5	7	......
Oriole	4½	5	1000
Silver	1⅜	1½	6000

Separate Sales.

The separate sales in the listed stocks were as follows: Anaconda, 1000 at 57½ and 57¼; Ingham, 200 at 25; Specimen, 1500 at 13¼ and 13¾; Portland, 3200 at from $1.46 to $1.56½; Union, 9100 at from 41½ to 45; Work, 12,450 at from 16½ to 18; Pharmacist, 3000 at 14¼ and 14¾; Mt. Rosa, 3500 at 15½ and 15¾; Hayden, 25,000 at from 5½ to 7½; Consolidated, 25,000 at from 17 to 17¾; Isabella, 78,400 at from 49 to 51½; Stamped I., 7100 at from 45½ to 50; Creede and Cripple Creek, 5500 at from 5¾ to 6; Bob Lee, 12,000 at 2; Silver, 6000 at 1½ and 1¾; Exploration, 700 at 17½ and 18; Findley, 3000 at 3¼ and 3⅜; Banner, 1000 at 5½; Croesus, 1000 at 2¾; Franklin, 6000 at 1¼ and 1¾; Fanny R., 2000 at 9½ and 9¾.

Unlisted Stocks.

Buckhorn, 20,000 at from 6 to 6½.
Garfield Grouse, 9500 at 5¾.
Pappoose, 6000 at 6¾ and 6⅞.
Mountain Beauty, 4000 at 5⅞ and 5¾.
Henrietta, 400 at 2¼.
Copper Mountain, 7000 at 2 and 2¼.
Union Leasing, 1200 at from 13½ to 15.
Lottie G., 12,000 at from 2 to 2¼.
Colorado City and Manitou, 1000 at 5¾.
Ernestine, 200 at 1¼.
Shannon, 10,000 at 1¼.
Defender, 10,000 at 1¼.
Gould, 2000 at 12½.
Golden Eagle, 1000 at 2½.

CRITIC'S LETTER

Colorado Springs, Feb. 29, 1896.—Nothing used to irritate me so much when I was a kid, and nothing irritates me so much now that I have arrived at that stage of life when I'm getting thin on top, as to have people tell me "I told you so." I am in a position to say "I told you so" this week, but I can say it without fear of irritating anybody or to only a few, or such a few that I would be rather glad than otherwise if they were irritated.

I am put into this peculiar frame of mind by the arrival of the Eastern papers heralding the opening of the New York Mining Exchange, an event over which the scribes took good care to spread themselves and to make merry.

As had been anticipated by the conservative, which included nearly every broker and mining man in Colorado Springs, the opening of the New York Mining Exchange was "roasted" by the Eastern press, who designated the excursionists as wild and woolly Westerners, made pointed remarks about the Tepple Down company, the Stony Gulch company, and several other things that were particularly funny. I don't blame the papers making good lively copy out of this event, for if anything ever had a wild and woolly boom appearance that excursion train did. Colorado Springs was not particularly hurt, except that some parties from the Open Board of Brokers' association were indiscreet [illegible] and which resulted in paragraphs of which the following is an example:

"In the Western party [illegible] Alderman H. W. Jahne of New York's famous 'Boodle Board of Aldermen,' who comes here as representative of the Colorado Springs Board of Brokers' association. With him, representing the same association, is former Alderman Thomas F. Dwyer."

This is hardly what can be termed a recommendation for Colorado Springs and it would have been much better had we been entirely absent from the whole thing. The East is not so far advanced in its education as to discriminate between our various exchanges, and it would be easy enough for them to become confused between the Colorado Springs Open Board association and the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association. There is a good deal of difference between the two boards, and especially in this [illegible] Mining Stock association was careful not to be represented on the boom train or at the opening of the New York Mining Exchange, and the same can be said of the Board of Trade and Mining Exchange, that organization believing that any good would come [illegible]

[illegible] disagreeable features mentioned, to leave this phase of the subject. What strikes me as particularly strange about this New York organization [illegible] has a [illegible] tale unfold, calculated not to dry any marrow-freezing but to give some hopes for a brighter future. The New York Mining Exchange was started by one [illegible] will be run by another. The truth is that in the last month or so, a better

Doubleday, Hope & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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Telephone 209. Opp. Opera House.

class of men have associated themselves with the organization than was at first the case. They made such a strong representation that room was made for some of them on the board of directors and it is said that they are the representatives of several prominent Wall street firms owning seats on the Stock Exchange, but that at present they have only the wedge in towards the future management. Mr. L. B. Porter, the president, does not appear to be enthusiastically met, his boom train methods not meeting with approbation. There are two factions at work, one trying to depose Mr. Porter and his followers and the other trying to fight the other down. For the best interests of the Exchange it is probable that the sooner the change is made the better. It will be, for as long as Denver is at the head of affairs the Easterners, already strongly prejudiced, will have no confidence. In this way the New York Mining Exchange, which is only a hindrance to us now, can be of considerable practical good.

Mr. Porter has been making a good deal of talk about the stringency of the rules in connection with the listing of stocks. Mr. Porter is a first class talker, but appears to have been paying more attention to the boom train than to the listing of stocks, which is a very much more important feature for the welfare of the Exchange. At the outset the listing committee has put its foot in it, as I find Pharmacist, Anchoria-Leland and Mollie Gibson put in what the Exchange is pleased to call class A.

Class A., The Engineering and Mining Journal says, and The Engineering and Mining Journal ought to know, you know, is for "securities of these properties which pay regular dividends out of actual net earnings." Need I explain further—yes, for the sake of my Eastern friends, I will—Anchoria-Leland has never paid a dividend, the last Pharmacist dividend was paid in January, 1894, and the last Mollie Gibson dividend was in January, 1895. The properties are all right, and I am saying nothing against them. I advised the purchase of Anchoria-Leland last week at $2.50 per share, so you know that I think well of it, but neither it nor the other two stocks named are paying regular dividends. I confine my remarks to the Colorado stocks in class A., there may be equally as bad mistakes with the others, for all I know.

I have been shown a manifolded letter which I presume emanated from the office of J. E. Morgan & Co., bankers and brokers, 43 and 45 Broadway, New York. It is at any rate printed on paper with that heading to it and is signed, by the typewriter, J. E. Morgan & Co. The letter offers stock in the LaBelle G. M. & M. Co. at 12 cents per share, tells of the fortunes made by Mackay, Flood, Fair, Stratton, Burns, and quotes some sage (not Sage, Mr. Linotyper, please) remarks by Gould about making big profits out of small investments. All this is boomy enough, but to my mind the worst feature of the letter is the paragraph which reads: "If you buy this stock now at 12 cents, and on June 1, 1896, you are not satisfied with the outlook, send us your stock on that date, and we will sell it for you, and guarantee to get a price that will give you a profit of 20 per cent. net on your investment."

I am not going to devote much time or space to J. E. Morgan & Co. and the La Belle company, for I know little about either; New York being quite a distance from here, and the LaBelle company not being connected with Cripple Creek. But I thought that I would ventilate the subject a little bit as the tone of the letter makes one suspicious and is hardly the thing one would expect to see emanating from Broadway bankers and brokers.

An editorial paragraph in a contemporary, headed "It Is Well," was probably very well meant, but it was nevertheless very injudicious. "The Denver exchanges," said the editorial, "are following the lead of those in Colorado Springs in applying stringent rules to the stocks listed upon the boards with reference to mines and prospects. They now have three lists—mines, prospects, and unlisted stocks. Just as we have here. It is a very good thing, especially for the investor, and the plan ought to be followed by every exchange in the State. Persons who are investing have a right to know whether they are investing in a mine or a prospect, and all safeguards which can be thrown about investments are desirable."

I do not complain at the editorial so much as I do at the Denver Exchange, whose official title is The Colorado Mining Exchange, the only one in Denver one need take any notice of, I believe. That organization desires the public to believe just what my contemporary believes, or carelessly implied that it believed, that "they are applying stringent rules to the stocks listed" and have lists "just as we have here." The fact is that they do not list their stocks the same as we do here and, as far as I can learn, their rules are not one bit stringent.

Pick up any of the Denver papers and it will tell the story as well as I can in a rudimentary manner. Look at the list of "mines" and you will see that it includes the names of Adm. Creede and Cripple Creek, Colorado City and Manitou, Gold Standard, Good Hope, Wonderly, M. & M., Ironclad, Jack Pot, Lincoln Boy, Mt. Rosa, New Zealand, Puritan, and Reno. Now I have not the slightest thing to say against any of these stocks. For many of them I could say much in their favor and in the case of some I have already done so. But they are not "mines" in the true sense of the word, and the Denver Exchange has no right to class them as such and pretend that it is emulating the lead of this city. Further down the list and under the heading of "prospects" we find the names of Enterprise and Nugget. Both these companies own mines [illegible] and it is surely passing strange that they should be classed as "prospects" when such companies as [illegible] Aola of Colorado City and Manitou are among the "mines."

Although it is a matter somewhat for sorrow that the old organization in Denver should have to get the [illegible] one in Colorado Springs to show the way, it should be admitted [illegible] with us that we do lead the way most [illegible]. What I object to most strongly is the pretended safeguards which it offers to investors, which are so misleading as to be worse than nothing at all.

Who knows anything about the stock of the Cripple Creek-Phonolite Gold Mining company? I do, for I have now in my possession a certificate for 100 shares of it which cost me 5 cents per share. It was bought by a party whose domicile is away back East and who could, [illegible] after it is lost a $5 bill better perhaps than some who have already bought the stock.

Have you ever seen the little advertisements appearing in many Eastern papers and also in some Canadian ones, which are signed by a Mr. Arbuckle for the Denver Gold Mine Investment company? I have. The advertisement offers to sell, so much of a Cripple Creek gold stock at the rate of 5 cents per share, or 100, or 500, and I presume 5000, at the same rate. This part of the advertisement is entirely correct, for I have the evidence that the Denver Gold Mine Investment company does send 100 shares of stock for $5, but the stock is such that there is not much credit in it, if any at all.

The advertisement neglects to state what the stock or stocks are that are to be exchanged for money, but from what appears on an order blank emanating from the company's office, it may be presumed that it is either Cripple Creek Phonolite, Cripple Creek International or Nimrod that are being sold at these figures. As far as I was able to learn there is nothing known of any of the companies here and very little in Denver. None of the stocks are listed, even in Denver; only those directly interested in the sale of them appear to know anything about them, and they would probably rather tell of them to the ignorant Easterners than to Coloradoans, who know what's what.

As well as the certificate for 1000 shares of Phonolite stock I am also in possession of the prospectus of the company which contains many things which are not true. For instance, it is not true that the production of Cripple Creek last year amounted to $15,000,000; such a statement as: "The proceeds of the sales of the shares devoted to the development of the property will soon make it earn dividends and cause the shares to soon reach their par value of $1 or more," I should class as willfully misleading, as also the paragraph which reads: "With ordinary luck and progression the mines of this property will be shipping ore by May or June next, when every shares will be in a fair way of reaching its par value of $1."

As I have had occasion to point out before there are only five stocks selling at $1 or over, and they all represent big shipping mines. Even Union and Isabella with lots of patented ground in the most valuable part of Cripple Creek, several shipping mines, and regular dividends, are selling at 50 cents. The claims of the Phonolite company are situated one and one-quarter miles north of Cripple Creek town, a locality of doubtful value. The claims cost certainly not more than $5,000, and probably the sum was nearer $500, yet the price at which the stock is being sold represents a sum of $50,000. It may be within the bounds of the law to do this kind of thing, but it is not morally right.

Portland strikes me as being a very good buy at present quotations, and Isabella I still favor very much. It is earning good money on the investment now, and I feel sure that it will be but a month or two before they are doubled.

THE CRITIC.

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The Beach Brokerage and Loan company is one of the latest acquisitions to the brokerage circles of our city.

Their offices are in the Exchange Bank Block with branches at Cripple Creek, Anaconda and 27 and 29 Pine street, New York.

Mr. Walter P. Beach, the president and treasurer, is an old resident of Colorado, and Mr. William Y. Beach, the manager, is a native of New York City. Both gentlemen are sons of the late Moses Y. Beach, [illegible] was the founder, and for forty years owned and conducted the "New York Sun," under the firm name of Moses Y. Beach & Sons, and till the paper was sold for $1,300,000 to the present stock company, managed by Mr. Dana.

Mr. Edwin A. Beers, treasurer of the New York Mining Stock Exchange, is their associate, and the New York representative.

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Own the cream of this rich territory, previously unstocked. Has eight Battle Mt. holdings. Map and full description upon application. Did it ever dawn on you that the chances for safe, inside investments in Cripple Creek are becoming few? The best ground is limited. We have another large slice of what is left.

THE BOOKS OF THE BATTLE MT. CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY CLOSE SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1896, for subscriptions to 100,000 shares at twelve (12) cents a share. This stock is sold to provide funds to sink 500 feet on Battle Mountain, from the lowest level of which the territory of the company will be developed. Do you want details? Write us. All sales for 300 shares or over of the Battle Mt. Consolidated will be made upon a basis of one-half cash, balance 30 and 60 days.

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Mines, Stocks, Investments

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 29.—The closing call of the week at the Board of Trade resulted in sales of 151,700 shares of stock. The market seemed stronger and of good general tone. Isabella showed great activity, selling to the extent of 2,000 shares. It started at 49¾, dropped as low as 49¼, then rose steadily to 50⅞, selling at one time as high as 51 and closed finally at 50⅞. Portland was also very active with 5700 shares at from $1.18 to $1.35, closing at the latter price. Garfield-Grouse at 5⅞ and 5¾, had sales amounting to 18,000 shares. Prospective mines were inactive. Among the prospects Golden Treasure was the leader, with 3100 shares at around $11.25 per 1000. There was little demand for unlisted stocks. Empress sold 12,000 at $5.50 per 1000, and Gault 10,000 at $4 per 1000.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	57	59	
Anchoria-Leland		2 50	
Argentum-Juniata	62	64	
Bangkok			
Bankers	17¾	18	
Blue Bird			
Cripple Creek Con	17¾	17¾	2500
Elkton	86	90	
Enterprise		18¼	
Garfield Grouse	5¾	5¾	1800
Gold and Globe	29½	29¾	
Gold Crater			
Golden Fleece			
Gold King		60	
Ingham Con.			
Isabella	50¾	50⅞	3200
Isabella Stamped	49¾	49¾	
Jefferson	18	19½	
Matoa			
Mollie Gibson	48	49¼	
Nugget		15	
Orphan Bell			
Pharmacist	14½	14¾	2000
Portland	1.33	1.35	5700
Rebecca			
Theresa Gold	8		
Union	43	44¼	
Work	17	17¼	

Prospective Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Acacia			
Ajax			
Alamo			
Ben Hur	8¼	8½	
Blue Bell	[illegible]	9	400
Buckhorn	6	6½	1000
C C and Manitou	5¼		
Creede and C C	5½	6	
Currency			
Dante	11	11½	
Des Moines			
Fannie Rawlings	9¼	9¼	
Flower of the West		7½	
Golden Age	1¾	2¼	
Gould	12	12½	
Humboldt	3½	7½	
Ida May			
Ironclad	4½	5	
Ivanhoe			
Jack Pot	9¼	9¼	3000
Keystone		8	
Monarch		6¼	
Mt. Rosa			
Mutual		7¼	
Ophir			
Pappoose	6⅞	7	
Ramona			
Reno		5½	
Sacremento	8¼	8½	
Temomj	8	11½	

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alton		5½	3000
American Con		3¾	1000
Anchor			
Aola		3½	
Arequa Savage	2¼		
Atlantic and Pacific	9	11	
Banner Gold	4	4⅞	
Beatrice		2½	
Bob Lee		2¼	
Bonanza King	3	3¼	
Bonita Gold		1¼	5000
Boston and Colo		2	
Champagne		2	
C. K. and N		1½	
Columbine	3	3½	
Copper Mountain	2¼	2¼	4000
Crescent	072	075	
Dold		2½	
Emma Almeo		6	
Empire	1¼	1½	6000
Eureka			
Findley		3⅞	
Franklin	1¼		
Golden Eagle	2¼	4	
Golden Treasure	1	1⅛	3100
Hayden Gold	6⅞	7	1000
Henrietta	2⅞	2⅞	2000
Hercules	3¼	4	
Kaffirs		2	
Lottie Gibson	2¼	2½	
Maggie Reeves	1⅛	1¼	1000
Magna Charta	2¾	3⅛	
Montevideo	1¼	1⅜	3000
National M. and T.			
Niagara		4	
Park View	1½	2	
Rattler	1½	1⅝	
Red Bird	4¾		
Republic	2⅞	2½	8000
Ruth D	6½		
Security	070	082	
Sedan Gold	1¾	2	
Silver State	1¾	2	
Star of the West		1¾	
St. L. and C. C. T.	2¼	2¾	
Stockholm	060	1	
T. F. T.	3	3¾	
Trachyte	4	5	
Uncle Sam	2½		
Vanity Fair		2½	
Virginia M.	2½	3¼	
Western Union		2½	
Wheel of Fortune	1⅜	1½	
Woman's Gold	3		

The following unlisted stocks were sold:

Shannon, 7000 at 1⅜.
Defender, 2500 at $10.50 per 1000.
Royal Arc, 600 at 1½.
Gault, 10,000 at $1 per 1000.
Empress, 12,000 at $5.50 per 1000.

DIVIDEND PAYERS.

Colorado Has Many More Than Any Other State.

The San Francisco Bulletin has compiled a list of incorporated gold, silver, copper, lead and quicksilver mining companies that have paid dividends during 1895 and the amounts. The companies were distributed as follows:

Alaska	2	$ 400,000
Arizona	1	150,000
California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	21	2,220,732
Idaho	1	543,000
Michigan	3	2,941,000
Missouri	1	150,000
Montana	9	1,602,340
Nevada	3	111,000
New Hampshire	1	48,000
South Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible],000
Utah	6	1,310,000
British Columbia	1	45,000
Totals	[illegible]	$10,[illegible]

The dividends credited to Arizona and Michigan were from copper mines; those in Missouri and New Hampshire lead and mica respectively, while all the others were either gold or silver or both.

THE WELLS-FARGO COMPANY.

Favorable Developments Being Made on the Company's Claims.

D. J. Sheldon, general manager and superintendent, and G. P. Greenfield, secretary and treasurer, of the Wells-Fargo Express Gold Mining company, arrived in Victor yesterday from Colorado Springs, for the purpose of looking after the work of development of that company's properties, which are looking very promising. The company's claims, comprising 66 acres, are favorably located on the southwest slope of Little Bull mountain, where a large amount of development work is now being done. A contract has been let, and the work was started this morning to sink the Walter S. No. 1 and the Walter S. No. 2 claims, belonging to the above-named company, 60 feet. The Wells-Fargo people seem to be moving in the right way and are putting money in the ground in a judicious and systematic manner that augurs well for the future success of the company and the Little Bull district. All this character of work helps Victor and vicinity directly and should be encouraged.

The prospectus of the Wells-Fargo Express Gold Mining company, a very convenient and neat pamphlet, was placed upon our table last evening. The company's headquarters are at Colorado Springs, 51 Bank block.—(Victor Record.

A VALUABLE TUNNEL.

Will Run for 3,000 feet Below Victor at the Foot of Battle.

There are many tunnel propositions operating in the Cripple Creek district, some of doubtful value, but others of great intrinsic merit. Among the latter is the Mt. Rosa and Battle mountain tunnel, being operated by a recently organized company. The usual setback to tunnels, that of possible litigation, is avoided in this instance as the entire of the tunnel route is through patented ground belonging to the Mt. Rosa company from which a five years' lease has been obtained with quite moderate royalties. The company is capitalized with 2,000,000 shares and over half of this has been placed in the treasury and The Gazette is informed that another 500,000 shares is pooled for a long period and will also be turned into the treasury should it ever become necessary.

The properties which the company control under an exceptionally favorable five-year lease, excluding any possibility of litigation, are located within a stone's throw of the rich Independence and celebrated Portland group of mines; namely, the Victor townsite, where already veins assaying well have been opened and where, according to the best expert opinion, there are many ore chutes which only require exploration to be made largely profitable. Litigation from tunnel sites is always ripe. The advantages to this company from a lease on patented ground, are apparent and preclude any chance for litigation.

It is the company's purpose to develop these properties by means of a tunnel 3000 feet in length and drift 500 feet in which if necessary intersecting all veins underlying the town of Victor, the acreage of the tunnel being equal to eight full mining claims in a body, about 80 acres. Indications point to the fact that within 400 feet of the tunnel's mouth pay ore will certainly be reached.

Since closing the contract with the Mt. Rosa company a discovery was made of an ore chute assaying $2,600 to the ton by one of their lessees, Mr. Nelson, on the west side of the company's property, which this tunnel will cut in less than three months.

The importance of basal and phonolite dykes will be understood by even the tyro when it is stated that nearly all the rich mineral bearing veins of the district are found in connection with dykes of this character. According to the report of Mr. Charles J. Moore, who as a mining engineer and reliable expert has no superior in the State, six veins at least are known to pass through the Victor townsite, and in addition to these there are three or four dykes, two of basalt and others of phonolite, which also traverse the company's territory. "There are also," he adds, "doubtless other veins and dykes which would be encountered by the proposed tunnel, as the western portion of Battle mountain, immediately to the north of Victor, is intersected with numerous veins, many of which must enter this townsite."

The company's agreement with the Mt. Rosa company, the patented properties of which include, besides the Victor placer, the Adams lode, Gold Coin, Mt. Rosa and Rosa Lee claims, and which has already paid nearly $19,000 in dividends, is on a royalty basis of 15 per cent for the first three years and 20 per cent. for the last two, after smelting and freight charges have been deducted.

The capitalization of the company is $2,000,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares of $1 each, full paid and non-assessable.

The company's management is prudent, conservative and energetic, the men active in its affairs, being in themselves a guarantee of wise and sufficient control. The directory of the company consists of W. W. Allen, Esq., manager of the Pueblo Smelting Works, David Heron, Esq., cashier of the Exchange National bank, Colorado Springs; Norman M. Campbell, Esq., attorney at law, Colorado Springs; Hon. J. L. Hodges, Denver; and the Hon. H. S. Ervay, president of the Cripple Creek Consolidated Gold Mining company.

The company has put in the treasury 1,150,000 shares, which is to be applied to the development of this property; the remainder of the capital stock is held in reserve and will be used if necessary for the further exploration of this enterprise. This is an unusually large reserve to be placed in the treasury of any company. Five hundred thousand shares of this stock are now subscribed for, and work was commenced February 25, 1896.

CRIPPLE'S MINERAL BELT.

An Investigation of the Northern Field by Prominent Mineralogists.

The Cripple Creek Times says that developments of the past few days would indicate that the mineral belt extends far north of the Lincoln and King of Diamonds mines, and that around the little station of Midland, on the Midland Terminal road, there will be shipping mines in a very short time. Prospectors have been working in that section of the district at different intervals for the past four years, and there are a large number of prospect holes in that vicinity, but the development work has not been sufficient to determine what is contained in the veins at any considerable depth. Recently, however, a party of prospectors under the guidance of Professor Sadtler, were sent out from Denver, and they have been prospecting the entire country from Castle Rock south, until now they are located at Midland. The party consists of six men and they have their own assayer with them.

During the day the prospectors are sent out in the hills and gather up samples from the different veins and croppings, and then they are assayed. These samples are secured without regard to whose property they are found upon, and the assays may be relied upon as being accurate. Hundreds of assays are made in each part of the country through which the party goes, and they have been at Midland for a number of days. The results obtained from the assays made at this point are highly gratifying, and the result of their work shows that there are large veins of ore in that section of the district that assay from $6 to $15 per ton. The ground is nearly all staked, however, and a large number of prospectors are at work in the neighborhood. The work of Professor Sadtler is kept quiet and the people owning the ground from which the assays are made are not told how much the stuff assays, but The Times received its information from L. R. Stark of this city, who saw the assays and vouches for the statement that the prospects around Midland are remarkably good. He says that he was shown a large porphyry dyke just north of Midland, and that the porphyry is identical in appearance with that found on Raven hill where he is operating extensively. Mr. Stark also reports that Frisbie and Smith, who are working a property near Midland, will make a shipment this week that is believed to be very good, as their assays ranged in the neighborhood of $65 per ton.

Current News.

The Gold Rock company has given a bond and lease on one of its three claims for $7500. This is the center claim of three on a continuous vein.

The Ida, on the "saddle" between Bull hill and Big Bull mountain is working a regular force. In the shaft at a depth of 100 feet considerable water is being contended with.

The X-10-U-8 deal is temporarily at a standstill, the purchasers negotiating for an extension of time. The property, which is located on "the saddle" between Squaw and Battle mountains, is showing up nicely, having considerable shipping ore on the dump. If the owners will at once commence operations themselves if the deal falls through entirely.

It is reported that the Katherine K. has struck a good body of ore running as high as $400. This claim is located on almost a bee-line between Bull hill and the Lincoln mine, and is about one mile from the latter. It proves that the ore veins are continuous between the Lincoln and Victor and but little of the real size of the mineral belt is known.

Under the direction of S. J. Van Amringen the Cardinal company is steadily pushing work on its property on the spur from Gold hill, on which lies the Caladonia, World's Fair and other high-class properties. The shaft has been sunk 150 feet and a drift run for 150 feet from the 100-foot station. There is a small pay streak of ore that ranges from $50 to $120 to the drift and assays of $50 are had from the shaft. Byron L. Shear and W. H. Combs of Denver are at the head of the company. It is believed that a big ore body is somewhere in the ground and development is directed to locate it.

For Sale.

Nine-tenths of the stock of one of the best undeveloped mining propositions in the Cripple Creek gold belt, for sale. This company owns four lode claims and one placer claim, all situated in the Cripple Creek porphyry belt. Inquire of M. Kinney, rooms G. and H., Exchange building, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mining properties bought for syndicates and individuals, management of properties a specialty.

GERALD M. KING,
P. O. Box 701, Cripple Creek.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Coahuila & Durango Development Company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, March 9, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.

CHAS. KNAP, Sec'y.

H. L. FAGIN. RICHARD CLOUGH.

H. L. FAGIN & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

Money loaned on approved securities. Stocks carried on margins.

Members of Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Weekly Market Letter Free upon Application

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N. LEIPHEIMER,

Banker and Broker.

Member the Colorado Springs and Denver Mining Exchange.

Telephones 204 and 231.

Room 49, Bank Blk.

STOCKS BOUGHT ON MARGIN

HIGH PARK...

A townsite has been platted in this new mining district eight miles southwest of Cripple Creek.

Application for lots can be made to

T. P. Rigney,
U. S. Dep. Min. Surveyor,
Cripple Creek.

OR

Doubleday, Rope & Co.
Tejon St, Colorado Springs.

Warranty Deeds will be delivered for all lots sold.

JOHN G. MORGAN BROKERAGE CO

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NO. 7 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain & Provisions, Mining Stocks a Specialty.

Private wires to New York and Chicago.
Denver Office—1015 Seventeenth Street, Cooper Building.

STATE WARRANTS BOUGHT. TELEPHONE 132.

WILLIAM A. OTIS. JAMES C. CONNOR

WILLIAM A. OTIS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,
Members Mining Stock Exchange.

F. GILPIN, Member Colorado Springs Mining Exchange, Broker for W. A. Otis & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Telephone 282. P. O. Box 201.

ROOMS 25 & 26, HAGERMAN BLOCK.

EDWIN ARKELL & CO.,

Brokers and Promoters in Mines and Mining Stocks

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Transfer Offices: Defender and Ernestine Gold Mining Companies

FREYSCHLAG & CO.,

MINING STOCK BROKERS.

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Reliable information concerning mines and mining stocks furnished free.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE 279.

Post Office Box 563. Room 12, Hagerman Block.

CALL ON, WRITE OR TELEPHONE

JOHN S. LENTZ,

Mining Investment Broker.

Member Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

12 HAGERMAN BUILDING. TELEPHONE 273. P. O. BOX 755.

And get some valuable information concerning Cripple Creek Mining Stocks.

Seven claims near Lincoln Mine for sale A Bargain.

Bargains....

Prospect on Squaw Mountain.
Two claims near Gillett.
Seven-room house, close in.
Fine corner in north end.
Eight lots in West Colorado Springs.

WORTMAN & REYNOLDS,

Room 2, El Paso Bank Block.

N. H. PARTRIDGE. W. B. STOBER

PARTRIDGE & STOBER

Mines and Mining Stocks

MEMBERS OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING EXCHANGE.

References: M. Bolles & Co., Boston, Adams, Kellogg & Mason, New York, El Paso County Bank.

ROOM 41 BANK BLOCK. P. O. BOX 827

J. H. GIBSON

Mining Stock & Real Estate Broker.

Member Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

One of the oldest Brokers in the city. Correspondence from a distance solicited promptly answered.

G. A. [illegible],

Mining Stock Broker.

Member of Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

On request reliable information free on all CRIPPLE CREEK MINING STOCKS. Latest stock quotations mailed at any time. Best of commercial references.

Telephone 261. Office, 27 Midland Block. Colorado Springs, Colo.

W. H. COLDWORTHY

Mine and Mining Stock Broker.

ROOM 14, EXCHANGE BANK BLOCK COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Buys and sells all Colorado Mining Stocks.

D. H. ROWLEY,

Mining Stock Broker.

Member of Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

108 Pike's Peak Avenue. Telephone 157. Colorado Springs, Colo.

References: Giddings Bros., Wm Lennox, El Paso County Bank, Colorado Springs.

If you wish to invest in Mines or Mining Stocks apply to

G. F. G. WILDES,

MINING STOCK BROKER,

Office: No. 112 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Member of the Board of Trade Exchange.

The best references given in London, New York or Colorado Springs.

References By Permission.
WACO, TEXAS.
First National Bank.
Farmers and Merchants National Bank.
Citizens National Bank.
Provident National Bank.
STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS.
First National Bank.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Southwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.

C. H. MOUNT. GEO. MOTZ.

Mount & Motz,

BROKERS.

Real Estate, Mines & Mining Stocks

Telephone 151. 104 Pike's Peak Ave.

If you want a bargain, see us.

Three Gold Medals and Twelve first-class premiums Awarded for Artistic Photography.

ALFRED FREEMAN,

Artist in Portrait and Landscape Photography.

Dealer in Hand Cameras and Supplies. Also fine finishing for amateurs and the trade. Ground Floor Studio, Cor. Tejon and Kiowa.

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Member Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

TELEPHONE 262.

Rooms G & H, Exchange Bank Bldg.

HORACE H. MITCHELL. A. G. McCALL

MITCHELL & McCALL,

MINING STOCK BROKERS,

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange and the Gold Exchange at Cripple Creek. Approved Stocks Carried on Margin.

Telephone 148. P. O. Box 502. 15 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo

1879 | Edward Ferris | 104 PIKE'S PEAK AVE. Old Established Loan & Investment Co | 1896

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

A Fine Business Property
ON TEJON STREET.

A First-class Business Property
ON PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

A most desirable corner on Cascade, 125x190, five minutes from business center. Splendid location for hotel.

MINES AND MINING STOCK.

We are Members of Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF CRIPPLE CREEK STOCKS.

If you want to buy or sell we solicit your orders.

No. 104 Pike's Peak Ave., back room.

EDWARD FERRIS. CLARK H. SMITH.

1879 | EDWARD FERRIS, 104 Pike's Peak, | 1896

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

There is now a very strong demand for well located vacant lots and the number of desirable lots is growing smaller every day. A great deal of building is now under way, yet there are not nearly enough houses of any kind to supply the demand. The opening of spring will see the greatest real estate activity that was ever known in Colorado Springs, and if you intend investing, every day you delay is costing you money. The following are a few of our best bargains:

50x190, east front on North Nevada, splendid location and surrounded by fine houses, for $3750.
100x190, one of the finest corners on North Cascade for $8000.
100x190, east front, North Nevada, $4000.
50x190, east front, North Nevada, $2000.
100x190, corner North Tejon, $2500.
50x100, corner North Weber, $1200.
30x120, Colorado Avenue, $450.
Money to loan at from 6 to 10 per cent. according to amount and the character of security.
Some good real estate to exchange for mining stocks.

VERNER Z. REED & CO.

(Successors to Reed Bros)

28 South Tejon St. Telephone 207.

REFERENCES:
First National Bank, of Colorado Springs, Colo.
First National Bank, of Cripple Creek, Colo.

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Mines, Mining Stocks and ...Investments...

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

R. R. DASHWOOD,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Heaters and Cook Stoves.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

16 E. Huerfano St. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Principals

DESIRING MINING PROPERTY IN CRIPPLE CREEK

District, patented ground or claims in groups, who are prepared to act quickly are invited to call on us.

M. B. HAYES,
205 Bennett Ave.
CRIPPLE CREEK

WILLIAM CLARK,

Mining Broker.

Mining Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Member Consolidated Mining Ex,

Telephone 28.

Next time you go east

via the Burlington Route pay particular attention to its superb track—the demeanor of its employes—the way its trains run on time and you will realize why it is the favorite line to Omaha, Peoria, Chicago, St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis. [illegible] out of every 100 Colorado [illegible] who go east, [illegible] preference to any other line. For tickets and full information call on the local agent or write to

G. W. Vallery, General Agent, Denver.

R. M. KNIGHT [illegible]

MINING BROKER.

ROOM NO. 11, MIDLAND BLOCK

THE GAZETTE.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the Colorado College Weather Bureau. Observations recorded in local time:

Feb. 28, 6 p. m., to Feb. 29, 6 p. m.	
Temperature at 6 a. m.	31
Temperature at 12 m.	38
Temperature at 6 p. m.	3
Maximum temperature	40
Minimum temperature	29
Mean temperature	35
Max. barometric pressure, inches	23.73
Min. barometric pressure, inches	23.73
Mean velocity of wind per hour	25
Max. velocity of wind, per hour	38
Relative humidity at 6 a. m.	69
Relative humidity at 12 m.	42
Relative humidity at 6 p. m.	6
Mean relative humidity	50
Mean dew point	21
Precipitation in inches	0

Weather Indications.

Washington, Feb. 29.—For Sunday—Fair, colder in eastern portions, light northerly winds.

Mrs. E. F. Smith left last evening for Chicago, traveling on the Santa Fe.

Guinn's Commercial College has enrolled 186 students since the 1st of September.

Munson's railroad time table No. 89, correct to March 1, is now being issued.

Dr. Jacob Reed leaves this evening for the west and will make a trip to Honolulu.

Mr. J. C. Stuart, of the Evening News, is laid up with a bad eye, the result of a severe cold.

The March term of the County court begins on Monday and the docket will be called at 9.30.

All the wheelmen of the city are invited to attend the services at All Souls' church this morning.

The county commissioners yesterday appointed Junius Jackson a justice of the peace at Eastonville.

Mr. Lou D. Sweet, president of the Colorado New Light Co., is stopping over Sunday at The Antlers.

Note the change of time in Colorado Midland trains taking effect March 1. See new time card in this issue.

Guinn's Commercial College has placed seventy-five of its students in good paying positions since last September.

Stated communication of El Paso lodge No. 13, A. F. and A. M., Monday evening at 7:30 sharp. Work on F. C. degree.

Mr. W. A. Campbell of Lima, O., editor of the Lima Gazette, is in the city the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Arnold.

Robert Burdette, the humorist and lecturer, while in the city this week will be the guest of his aunt, Mrs. C. H. Hudson of 19 E. Kiowa street.

There were 113 civil suits filed in the District court during the month of February. This is a good deal faster than two courts can grind them off.

Stated Assembly of Zabud Council, R. & S. M., Tuesday evening at 7.30 sharp. Work on the degrees. Visiting companions are cordially invited to attend.

Miss Celia Day has started a kindergarten at 17 E. Willamette. Miss Day is a graduate of the Rochester Kindergarten Normal and has had experience as a teacher in Longmont.

Among the new arrivals in the city is Dr. Robert K. Hutchings, of Cincinnati, O., who has an office at No. 25 N. Nevada avenue. The doctor was two years resident physician in the Cincinnati general hospital.

There will be new classes organized in the business and shorthand departments for the Spring term at Guinn's Commercial College, Monday March 2d, Midland Block.

Captain Saxton is gradually filling up his cavalry troop with men who have fighting qualities and experience. Sherman M. Bell, who is well known here, is among the latest of the recruits.

Industrious and intelligent young men and ladies can complete either the business or shorthand course at Guinn's Commercial College in four months commencing March 2d and ending the last of June.

The new bicycle club mentioned in last Sunday's Gazette and to be known as the "Colorado Road Racers" is to be composed of boys under the age of 18 years. They had intended to run to the Gardens ranch to-day had it not been for the snow.

[illegible]

About 7.20 last evening snow began falling thick and fast and at midnight there were two or three inches on the ground. The wind was from the southeast and it looks like the heaviest fall of the year.

All Good Templars are requested to meet at their hall 18 South Nevada avenue to-day at 1.30 p. m., to attend the funeral of Miss Daisy Fuller, from the rooms of Hallett & Baker, at 2 o'clock. All who can are asked to furnish their own conveyance.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Wm. Sweatman and Miss Bertha Rumohr, both of Victor, to Joseph P. Lewis and Miss Vivian Layne, both of Macon, Colo.; to W. H. Fisher and Miss L. Adelaide Woods, both of this city, to James Hadden of Cripple Creek and Miss Fanny S. Gray of Cascade.

The regular rehearsals of the Choral society will be continued on Monday evening next in the High School auditorium. New members will be admitted at this and following rehearsals. New music has now arrived from the East and work will be begun upon this at once.

Mr. Donald Fletcher, for many years one of the most prominent business men of Denver, has decided to make Colorado Springs his home and will soon bring his family here. Mr. Fletcher's object in coming here is that he may be near his mining interests in Cripple and West Creek.

Mr. H. S. Cable, the manager of the Cog road ever since it was built, has recently been elected vice-president and general manager of the Peoria and Rock Island road, which he has accepted. Mr. Cable will make his home at Rock Island and is having plans made for a residence to be built there. He will continue as president of the Cog road but will leave the active management with Mr. Sells, who has been his assistant for the past year or two. Mr. Cable is one of the rising young railroad managers of the country, and has been justly popular in Colorado.

District Court.

In the second division of the District court yesterday the suit of Rapp and Bell vs. Maron was decided. The verdict [illegible] for [illegible] over commissions for the sale of the Bertha B. lode. Wilson & Solmon were for the plaintiffs and Colonel Brett for the defense.

In the suit of Barney vs. Woodworth, Dow et al. judgment was given for the plaintiff in the sum of $1537.

Arrested for Burglary.

Mrs. Schwer of High street was yesterday arrested for burglary. A house in the vicinity from which the family have been gone for some time was robbed of a number of household articles, silverware, etc., a few months ago. The police have for some time been suspicious but their suspicions were confirmed by an intimate friend of the robbed family, who in passing the Schwer house recognized a lamp shade which was one of the stolen articles. A search warrant was procured and the house searched with the result that a majority of the missing articles were found, and Mrs. Schwer placed under arrest.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Miss A. E. Frantz,

Teacher of German, will take a few more pupils in her advanced or beginners classes. Children or adults. Highest references. Residence 125 N. Weber st.

A snap, patented claim on Grouse mountain, $100. Call and see us. Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

Huyler's Chocolates and Bon Bons

Just received chocolates and bon bons in half pound and two-pound boxes. Also chocolate pralines, cream peppermints and Huyler's delicious breakfast cocoa. C. G. & H. STRANG, 27 North Tejon Street.

Miss M. A. Brooke

Will continue the sale of Art Needlework at The Antlers Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Special lessons 50c.

Just received, a line of the latest novelties in dotted and bordered veiling, also cycling and walking hats. MISS F. L. THOMAS, 125 East Pike's Peak Avenue.

We have some buyers for residence lots in north part of the city. Mount & Mott, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

If you want to buy or sell property see Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

New invoice of those Downaline Comforts cheap at Lennox furniture store.

We have some customers for some choice residence lots, improved or unimproved. Mount & Mott, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

If you want to rent your farm or ranch list it with Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

Low's for pound papers.

Miss M. A. Brooke

Will continue the sale of Art Needlework at The Antlers Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Special lessons 50c.

Dr. W. L. Bartlett, dentist, 19 East Kiowa, opposite Woman's Exchange.

We will sell your mining prospect quick. Mount & Mott, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

Send your orders to headquarters for Canon City coal at cut prices. Telephone 91, Opera House Block. JOHNSON & CURTIS.

Low's for typewriter supplies.

To the Ladies of Colorado Springs.

Monograms and initials embroidered for trousseaux, table linen, etc., as a specialty by a graduate of art schools. Address 128 North Weber st.

List your mining stocks with us. Mount & Mott, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

If you want to sell your residence quick. Call and see Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

Low's for fine stationery.

Miss M. A. Brooke

Will continue the sale of Art Needlework at The Antlers Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Special lessons 50c.

We have some fine town sites for sale cheap. Mount & Mott, 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

Miss Rich, hairdresser, manicuring, chiropodist work and facial treatment. Massage at home a specialty. 102 East Bijou.

For sale, elegant seven-room house partly furnished, all modern conveniences. Cheap. Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

Free Lessons

In art needle work this week to those purchasing stamped goods and silks at MRS. CRAPSEY'S, 110 North Weber, Street.

Send us a list of your property if you want to sell it. Mount & Mott, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

Miss M. A. Brooke

Will continue the sale of Art Needlework at The Antlers Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Special lessons 50c.

We have the most complete list of mining stock in the Cripple Creek district. Good stocking propositions etc. Call and examine if you mean business. Mount & Motz, 104 E. Pike's Peak ave.

If you have houses or rooms to rent, list them with Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

Miss M. A. Brooke

Will continue the sale of Art Needlework at The Antlers Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Special lessons 50c.

DIED

KEIL—At Cripple Creek, Feb. 27th, 1896, [illegible] Keil, formerly of Oklahoma, aged 76 years. Funeral [illegible] at [illegible] this city, at 2:30 this afternoon.

G. O. Taylor Whiskies, impart strength and vigor.

Graduate Optician

ASHBY, [illegible] finished after the holidays. See him for birthday and wedding presents if you want the best. ASHBY'S, Opposite Post Office.

BARGAINS! LOOK AND READ.

9 room modern house on Dale	$7500
8-room modern house on Dale	7500
8 room modern house on Columbia	4700
9 room modern house on Weber st. close in	7700

Also a number of good lots. Call and see me.

13½ S. Tejon. W. C. JOHNSTON.

We are Headquarters *For Flickinger's Extra Dessert Table Fruits.*

Without question the choicest fruits packed.

W. N. BURGESS.

For That Tired Feeling

Dr. Johnson's Sarsaparilla	$1 00
Hood's Sarsaparilla	1 00
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	1 00
Jay's Sarsaparilla	1 00
Bull's Sarsaparilla	1 00
Pain's Celery Compound	1 00

Tuesday

March 3 (one day only) we will sell Dr. Johnson's at 75c. Your money back if this Sarsaparilla does not give perfect satisfaction.

GREBE & TAGGART. 130 North Tejon St.

A New Department.

The "Bee Hive" Department Store has shown its enterprise again by securing the exclusive privilege of selling the International Mfg. Co.'s Celebrated Complexion Creams, Hair Tonics, Elixir of Beauty, Face Powders, Perfumes and all the articles that are so necessary for perfecting a lady's toilet and improving her personal appearance.

This is The Only Store

of the kind that guarantees every article just as represented or refunds you the money after a fair trial of the goods. Every lady should use these goods.

All Smokers

Enjoy a good cigar and that cigar is Guesta Rallard & Co.'s the finest Key West Cigars made by anybody.

Baker & Co.

NO. 8 S. TEJON ST.

carry their full line from 3 for 25c up to 3 for $1.00 and the beauty of them is that you can get them in fine

Light Colors.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, March 2d, 1896

Robert J. Burdette

(BOB BURDETTE)

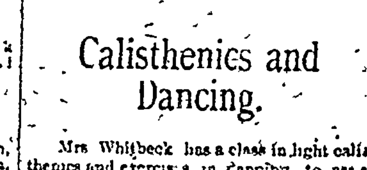
WILL ENTERTAIN THE PEOPLE WITH ONE OF HIS INTERESTING TALKS

EVERYBODY INVITED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquette	$1 00	Balcony	50c
Dress Circle	.75	Gallery	25c

Reserved seats on sale at Johnson & Curtis' coal office, opera house block.



Calisthenics and Dancing.

Mrs. Whitbeck has a class in light calisthenics and exercises in dancing, to assist her pupils in becoming graceful and easy in their movements. The class meets each Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Call or address 22 Pike's Peak ave.

EL PASO LAUNDRY CO.

[illegible] Woodward, Mgr.

Special Attention Given to Ladies' Waists. Strictly Hand Work. Call and be convinced.

131 NORTH TEJON STREET.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the P. O. S. of A. Building Loan and Investment association of Colorado Springs, Colo., will be held at the office of the secretary of said association No. 17 East Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado [illegible] 28, 1896, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting. J. H. [illegible], Secretary. Dated Colorado Springs, Feb. 29, 1896.

DUNLAP & CO.

Celebrated Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES ARE NOW READY AT

C. E. EVANS & CO.

Hatters and Outfitters.

Next to First National Bank.

For Pure Home-made Lard go to

Sincy & Herman,

(Successors to Stark & Sincy.)

Also all best cuts of Eastern Corn fed Beef, Pork and Mutton,

FISH, GAME & POULTRY.

Ranch Eggs, Creamery Butter and Green Vegetables.

We handle only the best of everything.

CITY MARKET,

14 South Tejon St. Telephone 67.

You can usually find a room at

The Alta Vista

You will always find a ...First-class Table...

And rates about the same as at first class boarding houses with hotel advantages.

Day Rates $2 50 & $3.00

H. HOYT STEVENS, Proprietor.

Canon Lump,	$4 25
Canon Nut,	3.75
Rouse Lump,	4 00
Rouse Nut,	3 50

Wm. Lennox,

Telephone 89. 106 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR FINE CHINA AND Japanese Goods call on

CHINA JIM,

21 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Colorado Springs.

The Every Day Prices of the

Three Rule Grocery Co.

18 lbs. Sugar	$1 00
Choice Mackerel, each	.15
Merit Creamery Butter	.25
11 lbs. Rolled Oats	.25
Early Rising and Pride of Colorado per 100 lbs.	1 65
Plymouth Rock Gelatine (pink)	.15
6 cans Domestic Sardines	.25
Full Cream Cheese, per lb.	.15
3 lbs. Salt Lake Peaches	.25
3 lbs. Salt Lake Pitted Plums	.25
3 lbs. Salt Lake Dried Apples	.25
5 lbs. 4 Crown Raisins	.25
5 lbs. Pop Corn	.25
7 lbs. Choice Navy Beans	.25
[illegible] per dozen	.20
Choice Mash a Lemons per dozen	.25
3 lbs. M. and J. Coffee	1 00
Gallon Pie Apricots and Peaches	.30
Gallon Pie Plums	.30
4 lbs. Choice Rice	.25
4 lb. Package Golddust	.20
3 lb. Package Currants	.25
Shredded Codfish	.10
3 Packages Pancake Flour	.25
3 cans Choice Sweet Corn	.30
3 cans Choice Tomatoes	.25
3 lb. pail Cottolene	.30
5 lb. pail Cottolene	.50
10 lb. pail Cottolene	.90
5 large packages Toilet Paper	.25
Ralston Health Flour, per 25 lb. sack	.50
Ralston Health Crackers, per lb.	.15
Ralston Breakfast Food, 2 pkgs.	.25
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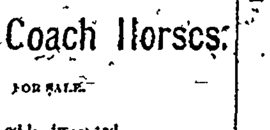

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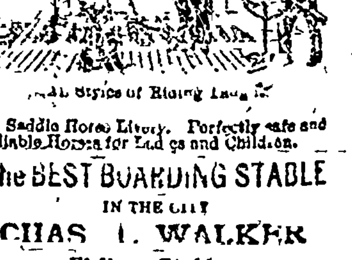

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| Part Two. | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | Pages 9-12 |

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NO. 20 SOUTH TEJON ST. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

TARIFF BILL TROUBLE.

Caused by Far West Silver Republicans.

THE GAME SKILLFULLY PLAYED.

They Intend That Silver Shall Be Recognized—It Is Shrewd Politics—Senator Lodge's Good Point—Cleveland's Popularity With the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. [Special.] It is today admitted on all sides that there is little probability of action by the senate on the house tariff or emergency revenue bill. For some time the Cuban resolutions have had the right of way in the upper branch, and they have called forth a most interesting debate. Occasionally the speeches have been eloquent and sensational. While this was going on the cloakrooms have been filled with gossip concerning the future of legislation, and I was told today by a senator who knows whereof he speaks that it may as well be admitted now as at any other time that there is nothing for this congress to do but to pass the appropriation bills and go home. "Of course," said he, "we shall have a few buncombe resolutions on foreign matters and other things, something which affords an opportunity for all of us who care to do so to make speeches, but that is all it will amount to. The sooner we pass the appropriation bills and get away the better it will be for the country and every one else."

The Silverites' Policy.

The trouble with the tariff bill is precisely what was said to be the trouble with it in one of my recent dispatches to your paper. The silver Republicans of the far west have decided that the measure shall not become a law. They have their own purposes to serve in taking this position and may be depended upon to play their game with skill and persistency. What they are after is the recognition of silver, and they intend to have it. If they cannot get it now, they will take it later.

The truth is, notwithstanding all their talk of bolting the St. Louis convention and of setting up independent electoral tickets in their states, they expect to see the Republican party come into power a year hence in all three departments of the government—the White House, the senate and the house of representatives. When it does come in, they argue that it will want to revise the tariff not a little revision, applying specifically only to a few articles and horizontally to others, but a general revision all along the line. At that stage of the game they propose to have something to say. They propose to stand in the road and to declare: "Recognize silver, or you can't go any farther. If you want protection on wool and coal and iron and all your articles, give us protection also on silver." And they expect to be able to enforce their demands through their majority in the senate, or to cause a heap of trouble. This explains why they do not want any tariff legislation at this time. The more legislation now the less eager the party will be for revision later on. And the silver men want the party to be so eager for a chance to revise the tariff that it will be willing to pay almost any price for the privilege. Considered simply as a political play, as a game of maneuver, this is admirable. It is shrewd politics. Whether it is defensible in other respects every man will judge according to his views of the questions and interests involved.

Senator Lodge's Point.

One good point made by Senator Lodge in his eloquent speech on Cuba appears to have escaped attention up to this time. He compared Cuba with the island of Java, which is known to be one of the richest countries in the world. "But Java is not richer than Cuba," said the senator. "They are much alike in their general characteristics. Both are fertile and enjoy productions varied and valuable in the world's commerce. Cuba is only one quarter smaller than Java, and yet supports a population of only a little more than 1,500,000 of people, while the population of Java is 23,000,000." The senator went on to point out that for a long time Java had enjoyed an enlightened system of government, while Cuba had been throttled by a tyrant, a government without the slightest notion of developing the physical resources of the island.

President Cleveland yesterday denied another application for pardon made in behalf of an inmate of one of the penitentiaries on the ground that the poor man is dying. As is customary with him, Mr. Cleveland studied the papers with great care. He even went so far as to call in a physician to help him understand at their true value the certificates of the convict's doctors that he was likely to die if kept longer in confinement. The president became convinced this was another of the many cases brought from time to time before him in which the convicts were in pretty good health, but had worked upon the sympathies of their doctors for certificates. Consequently the application was refused. When he handed the papers back to the gentleman who had presented them, Mr. Cleveland said, "So many government convicts are about to die off that I think what the government needs to build is hospitals and not jails."

A member of the cabinet, referring to the oft mentioned unpopularity of the president with leading members of the Democratic party said to me, "I can't understand this. For a long time I have watched Mr. Cleveland very carefully. In his treatment of men he is most considerate. Take, for instance, his manners toward the members of the cabinet. He is always kind and even gentle. When he disagrees with us, he is careful to give us a chance to explain ourselves and encourages us to make the argument fully and frankly. He has more patience than one would think a man in his position would have. Of course he likes to have his own way, but he is not mean about it. Sometimes he changes his mind after deciding against us and gives in to our way of thinking. In all things I have found him a well balanced, thoroughly companionable, just and patient man. Why he should be disliked on account of his manner of treating prominent men who call on him is more than I can imagine."

A very interesting story was in circulation a few days ago to the effect that Mrs. Cleveland was growing so stout that when she recently summoned courage to step upon the scales she found to her amazement and chagrin that her weight was 196 pounds. It seems a pity to spoil so interesting a story, but there is not a word of truth in it. Mrs. Cleveland's actual weight is only a few pounds over 150, and that with winter wraps on.

WALTER WELLMAN.

TONGUES OF SILVER.

SPEECHES IN CONGRESS FOR WHICH THE PUBLIC IS HUNGRY.

Remarkable and Eloquent Array of Facts and Figures of Congressman Towne of Minnesota—Young Orators Who Charm the Veterans—Circulation of Speeches.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. The Fifty-fourth congress certainly has not astonished or delighted the country with any comprehensive measure, but it has produced at least ten great speeches, for which the reading public appears phenomenally hungry. Now, the philosophy underlying the popular demand for printed speeches, and especially the remarkable variations therein, is something on which old members are never agreed, and those whose speeches are not called for are apt to be sarcastic, but this demand is well worth studying, and just now the facts are very curious.

Senator Tillman on finance and senatorial dignity, Senator Wolcott on our British relations, Senator Warren on live stock and the variation of prices thereof due to politics, and Senator Sherman and various representatives on silver are in de-

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES A. TOWNE.

mand for reasons which any one can see, but why should the calls for Judge Terry's short essay on silver be many times more numerous than those of any other representative? The member for the Little Rock district is one of those sarcastically quiet men like "Brown of Calaveras," and, like him, he occasionally "cleans out the crowd" very unexpectedly. In a rather close acquaintance of two years I have never known him to laugh, and very rarely to smile, and his speech has not in it a grain of humor or a single sentence of what may be called popular claptrap. Yet 70,000 copies of it have already gone out, and the demand continues. Georgia alone ordered 40,000, but when the Atlanta Constitution published it in full some of them were recalled. Georgia and Alabama have together taken over 60,000, and it is believed that Arkansas and Texas will equal it. It is probably the best condensed speech in the silver series, and therefore convenient for a textbook.

A Silver Tongued Orator.

Of all the silver speeches, however, that of Hon. Charles A. Towne of Duluth was by far the most catching. It would be rash to pronounce it the best ever delivered here in favor of silver, for one's prepossessions may mislead him, but all the silverites so consider it, and it is the safest of prophecies that its circulation will run far into the hundreds of thousands. In fact, the demand was so great within a few hours after it was delivered that Mr. Towne decided to revise it very thoroughly and contract for printing it by the bale. It will be a textbook next fall in every district where the silver issue is up. To heighten the interest the best reply to it was made by another Minnesota man, Hon. James Thompson McCleary of Mankato, who used the same charts to prove the exact opposite of Mr. Towne's contention a delightful illustration of the sad truth that "figures will lie." I hardly dare say that these two speeches rank with that historic contention of Lincoln and Douglas, but I do believe they will occupy a similar place so long as the silver question is prominent.

I have never witnessed just such a scene in the house as that when Mr. Towne was speaking. His time was twice extended by unanimous consent and finally made unlimited, and when it was questioned if this could be done under the rules a member on the gold side offered to surrender all his time to the speaker. It was amusing to watch such old solidites as Dingley, Cannon, Grosvenor, Boutelle and Walker, who never took eyes off the speaker or interrupted, but sat like enraptured amateurs listening to a great singer, and when a new member insisted on asking a question there was a general growl of displeasure, and if I am not greatly mistaken a New York member shouted in a stage whisper, "Keep still, you d——d Hoosier!" When Mr. Towne closed, business was impossible for several minutes. In vain did Chairman Sereno Payne handle the gavel. Men of all faiths crowded to shake hands and congratulate, and the next speaker, Hon. U. S. Hall of Missouri, whose remarks were expected to be of intense interest, as he was to announce his own conversion to gold, talked five minutes before we could hear a word in the galleries. Mr. Towne is 37 years old and never ran for office till 1894, but Minnesota men tell us that he was an eloquent debater in college at 16, a popular speaker in campaigns at 18, ran for congress on a silver platform in a gold district, and received nearly 10,000 majority.

What Congressman Bailey Proved.

Another speech for which the demand is great and the circulation is expected to run well toward 50,000 is that of Hon. Joseph W. Bailey of the Fifth Texas, the boy of the house when he entered it, in the Fifty-second congress. The silver orators had generally made the almost fatal concession that wages had risen despite the great decline in commodities, accepting the conclusion of the Aldrich report, but Judge Bailey flatly contradicted that and brought figures from the agricultural regions proving to the satisfaction of his side of the house that wages have really declined at least 25 per cent. And right here comes in the most singular feature of this inquiry. The outgo of silver speeches is at least 10 times as great as that of gold, and I think it will be 20 times as great by the close of the session. As might be expected, the reasons given vary greatly. Mr. Dingley says that in his section people no more think of debating this issue than the law of gravitation or the Copernican system of astronomy. Their minds are at ease thereon, and they care nothing about the literature of the subject. I could but smile when I saw in The Record that less than 5,000 of Mr. Dingley's speeches had so far been called for.

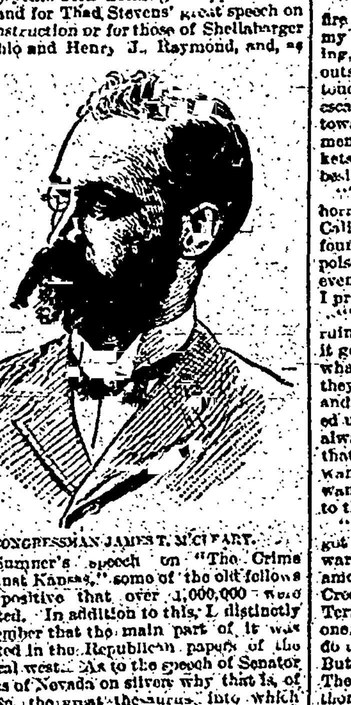
The other fellows say that the party that is fighting up hill always has to circulate more literature, and one member asserts that in the year 1856 the Republicans in Illinois circulated 20 times as many papers and documents as did the Democrats. Furthermore, says Mr. Kem of Nebraska, people in the states from which the silver members come are all investigating the subject, while in the gold states "they affect to treat it with a silent contempt the arrogant contempt which comes of ignorance." The circulation of speeches made by the Populist members, however, is not much of an indication, for the committees often shove them by the tons of thousands. Senator Tillman, who is now counted here as a Populist, started by ordering 30,000 copies of his speech printed, and they went off as fast as his clerks could mail them. The circulation will at least double that, and probably reach 100,000. He has received nearly 8,000 letters, of which not quite 100 condemn his speech, while many praise it in such extravagant terms as to create suspicion of delirium. The worst joke in the business was played on Populist Kem. By mistake in the printing office his name was put over a perfectly rantankerous goldbug speech by Hon. Winfield S. Kerr of Ohio.

Senator Warren has also furnished a textbook for his party, his speech on the decline in values of live stock being as ingenious a compilation of figures as I ever saw. If the reader will only concede that concomitant proves causation, as the professors say, then the senator has proved that live stock appreciated just as Republican prospects rose, and vice versa, and that the election of Cleveland cost the owners $600,000,000 at a single sweep. Senator Wolcott is not in so popular a current. His speech is widely read, and there are many words of praise, but the trouble is that the approval comes mostly from the east and northeast. If Wall street and Yale college and the Pennsylvania Quakers could vote in Colorado, it would be more to the purpose. It is said that the senator does not like to talk about it, but I fancy he is on that as on most other topics, for when I have tried to interview him he always fell to talking about the wonderful greatness and destiny of Colorado, setting forth how the plains we once pronounced worthless are wonderfully fertile, how the mineral wealth is 50 times as great as the Pike's Peakers of 1859 ever imagined; how it is the Switzerland of America and likewise the France, the Italy and the Greece, and finally and this is something you always hear in Colorado how it was settled by the most intelligent set of people of any new commonwealth in history; scholars who went there for their health, and that this will give the state a superiority for ages to come. I hope so, but just the same it appears that many of those scholars don't like his praise of Great Britain.

Another curious fact, but easily accounted for, is that the demand for speeches bears no sort of relation to the prominence of the speaker. The able and thoroughly studied addresses of Hon. Nelson Dingley are read by but few, and so far as can be determined by the points to which they are shipped the speeches of Senator Sherman are read by a select few in each district, probably by the intelligent few who want to study the subject from original figures. The circulation of the speeches of Senators Lodge, Morgan and Chandler on foreign affairs appears to be chiefly local, and generally it may be said that the speeches of eastern men and those from large cities do not go out in anything like the proportion of those of country members. The explanation is simple. In the east and in the cities the subjects are exhaustibly discussed in the great papers. The silver speech of Senator Jones of Arkansas started with a comparatively light demand, only 10,000 copies being printed on the first order, but the increase has been steady and tolerably rapid, and the employees think it will rank high in the matter of circulation.

Great Speeches In Former Times.

There is no record to show how the great speeches of former times circulated, but old employees are confident there has for many years been nothing to approach the demand for Thad Stevens' great speech on reconstruction or for those of Shellabarger of Ohio and Henry J. Raymond, and, as



CONGRESSMAN JAMES T. McCLEARY.

to Sumner's speech on "The Crime Against Kansas," some of the old fellows are positive that over 1,000,000 were printed. In addition to this, I distinctly remember that the main part of it was printed in the Republican papers of the central west. As to the speech of Senator Jones of Nevada on silver why that is, of course, the great thesaurus into which were condensed all preceding arguments on that side, and from which, as from an original reservoir, all subsequent debaters start. So its circulation is claimed to be nearing 500,000. It is a little unfortunate that Populists and silver men are not given to keeping exact records, for there is no way of proving how many copies of the Jones speech have been circulated in the book form in which it now goes out, and when one asks at silver headquarters he is answered in vague terms of millions, and one enthusiast tells me that the circulation "has exceeded that of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' or Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty,' which are said to have run almost evenly and far outgone any other books except the Bible and Webster's elementary reader."

Of course every member sends to his own district a few of his own speeches or of those whose sentiments he adopts, and of late years the trick has become very common of saying a few words and then asking leave to print and incorporating in the printed speech elaborate arguments which were never uttered in the house.

J. H. BEADLE.

RATTLESNAKES FOR BEDFELLOWS.

A Belgian Naturalist's Night In the Toltec Ruins of Quemada.

"When I was collecting specimens of plants and animals in Zacatecas," said the noted Dr. Maximilien Schumann, "I had an experience with rattlesnakes which came near being the death of me."

The doctor is the Belgian explorer and naturalist who went through Africa, and in telling of his adventures he said:

"I had gone a day's journey on horseback from the city of Zacatecas to the southeast to examine some old Toltec ruins there. These are known as the Quemada ruins. They are very extensive. I got there late at night. I had shot a couple of doe on the way and had thrown them across my pack animal.

"On my arrival within the ruins I lit a fire to get my supper, after which I spread my blanket and lay down. In the morning, when I woke up, I threw my hand outside of the blanket, and it almost touched a big, poisonous rattlesnake. I escaped by the merest chance. Looking toward my feet, what was my astonishment to see rattlesnakes all over the blankets. There were no less than six of them, besides the one that had missed my hand.

"The reptiles were not the Crotalus horridus, or diamond crotalus, known in California, but the Crotalus miliarius, found in the hot regions. They are very poisonous. When I had lit my fire in the evening, I could not see the snakes, which, I presume, had crept along the walls.

"The altitude of Zacatecas and the old ruins is between 7,000 and 8,000 feet, and it gets quite cold at night. My fire was what undoubtedly attracted them when they got out toward it, they found my bed, and, discerning the warm blankets, crawled up on them and went to sleep. I have always thought it was almost miraculous that I escaped being bitten. As I did not want the snakes, having already all I wanted, I killed them and nailed them all to the adobe wall, with my card on each.

"The lizards and other reptiles which I got there I salted away in casks and forwarded to Europe. It is a general belief among the Indians, notably among the Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws in Indian Territory, where I was for a time, that if one is bitten by a rattlesnake all he has to do to prevent fatality is to eat the snake. But I never discovered any virtue in this. The best remedy is to immediately bind a thong above the wound, so that the poison cannot circulate higher. Then cut an incision below the wound and squeeze out as much blood as possible. Then, if to the wound is made an application of potash or any alkali, there is almost no danger.

"I got the best collection of reptiles from Mexico and forwarded them to Europe that has ever been seen here. The rattlesnakes were so plentiful that they could be seen by thousands and thousands."—San Francisco Call.

Shopgirl A [illegible].

"You mustn't call me a sales person," said a pretty shopgirl, [illegible], to a rather elderly coworker.

"Then you shouldn't have told Mr. Crash that it was appropriate putting me at the remnant counter," was the reply.—Harlem Life.

His [illegible].

Amelie (showing Sophie her new portrait)—The photo is horrid, don't you think?

Sophie—[illegible] but it is a [illegible]—[illegible] Plauderecke.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

REGENERATION.

Books about other books are often not so well worth reading as books about things and people; and books that are written avowedly in answer to other books are seldom so well worth reading as the originals. We shall not say whether "Regeneration" is as well worth reading as Nordau's "Degeneration," to which it is a reply; but we will say that any one who has read the former with any interest will do well to read the latter; and that those who have not read Nordau will find his argument set forth very fairly in this reply.

The author's name is not given, but the preface is by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and the volume has been beautifully printed and bound by the Putnams, and more especially in books of this kind, the author's name makes less difference than his argument and his style.

The unknown begins with a very neat specimen of the "argumentum hominem." Nordau, he says, is a German; and the Germans are followers of authority. It is so in politics, he says, and then goes on as follows:

"The love of following authorities, instead of standing alone, is in Germany not confined to the domain of politics. While Englishmen, down to the wage-earning laborer, have, or believe they have, their own opinions about politics, administration, religion, social affairs, and even scientific problems, the Germans have an accepted authority in each of these branches. Were we to question say, a hundred Germans in a Bierhalle, or any other public place, as to their opinions on the above-named subjects, their replies would simply be an enumeration of their authorities in each branch of knowledge. Though this characteristic is a misfortune to Germany, to the Germans it savors of a quaint reasonableness. A German socialist, asked why he blindly accepted Liebnecht's views, replied: 'I should be both silly and conceited if I, a scantily-educated man, with no leisure or means of study, could believe myself capable of forming a better opinion than Herr Liebnecht, who has brought a remarkable mind and great knowledge to bear on political questions.'"

"It is natural," he continues, "that a nation whose mind is moulded in such a form should despair of the practical realization of its ideals; that the aspirations of the German race for liberty, enjoyment and romance should seek an outlet in the realms of imagination; and that the Germans should be a sentimental race. In this they differ diametrically from our nation. The young German, when his humdrum work-day is over, will plunge into books of poetry, romance and adventure. He will worship and eagerly follow his pet heroes, but to emulate them in practical life, as a rule, does not occur to him."

Besides being a German, Nordau is a materialistic scientist; and such persons, according to our author, are the most superstitious of men. They make a fetich of their particular science; they see everything through colored glasses; their sense of proportion is destroyed. As to the different sorts of scientists he says: "The votaries of certain sciences are less apt to indulge in scientific superstition than those of other branches. Thus, astronomers rarely exhibit any such symptoms, while biologists are more apt to do so, and psychologists are more scientifically superstitious than any other class of scientists. It might be hazardous to attempt an explanation of this fact, but may it not be found in the obviousness of outward infinity, and the impalpability of inward infinity?

But we must get on from the "argumentum ad hominem" to the main argument of the book; and, first, let us give the author's statement of Nordau's position:

"Nordau's theory is that the educated classes of the world are degenerating; that the peculiarities in passions, tastes, pastimes and moods bear witness to such degeneration; that the cause must be found in the physical condition of the brains of such authors and artists as for the time being have the ear and eye of the public; that the remedy against degeneration may be found in the moral quasi-compulsory supervision on the part of the non-degenerate over degenerate authors and artists. If we are not entirely exact in this summary of his postulates and conclusions, it is to a great extent Nordau's fault; because nowhere does he give any decided statement of the scope of his book."

This seems to us to be a pretty fair summary, though brief, of the alienist's theory. Nordau's remedy, our author thinks, is all wrong, for the tendency of vital thought is now away from collectivism, and toward individualism. He mentions the reaction that has taken place among intelligent English workingmen, and then goes on to say:

"What is here stated regarding the English working classe is true regarding the working classes of all English-speaking countries. Everywhere do we find a strong yearning for freedom from control. The remarkable point about the expressions of this yearning is that, though the votaries of the revolt against State tyranny have so far not been able to formulate any complete or practical scheme for the life of a State, or community, governed by the best instincts of the human being instead of by law, their views are rapidly gaining ground. This is especially the case in the United States, where Mr. Tucker, the editor of a little journal called Liberty, is steadily extending his influence."

This may be so, but it is news to most of us, and leads us to doubt whether our author's facts are as well verified as they ought to be.

We have not the space to go through the answer to Nordau point by point. There is a whole chapter on Ibsen, and another on Tolstoi. The gist of the author's contention may be given in one short paragraph:

"This sense of unrest, this craving for change, far from being symptoms of degeneration, are the first faint indications of renewing vitality. If decay there be, it is simply the fermentation which precedes germination."

In other words, he believes that it is a process of regeneration which is going on—not one of degeneration; hence the title of his book.

We close with another quotation, in which this idea is brought out, and Nordau gets another hard hit:

"Nordau, with his German-Philistine ideas, with his head crammed full of authoritative teaching, and biased by the clap-trap of the commonest Collectivism, has utterly misunderstood the phenomena which he has partially observed. He does not allow for the mistakes, the exaggerations, and the eccentricities committed by men who try to give expression to their feelings, their yearnings, their aspirations, unhampered by traditional bonds. He is bewildered because a movement springing entirely from feeling and instinct does not follow a fixed programme, or some dry philosophical system. He under-estimates the value of an ethical revolution, because so far it has not reached its constructive stage; and because the new apostles of liberty, intoxicated by their self-liberation, run amuck indiscriminately against all old things, be they good or bad; because the movement is in the hands of extremists, [illegible] awaits the guiding hand of the unbiassed logician, the cool-headed sociologist, and economist, capable of harmonizing it with practical life and moral order. ... Nordau, by his book, has forfeited his claim to be one of these."

A PRINCESS OF THE GUTTER.

From the press of the Putnams comes a story of life in East London, by L. T. Meade, with the title given at the head of [illegible] a fortune from an uncle; the fortune was partly in the form of tenements in East London; the girl got interested in the people who lived in the tenements, and went to live there. The real heroine is one of the girls whom the heiress found—Martha Mace by name. The plot of the story, aside from the pictures of slum life, would have been capable of development into a powerful novel; but as the story stands at present, it is more of a Sunday-school book than a real novel.

MARCH MAGAZINES.

The Century for March opens with a timely article of a light character by F. Hopkinson Smith, entitled "A Personally Conducted Arrest in Constantinople," with dainty illustrations by the author from his recent water-color paintings of scenes in Constantinople. This note of lightness and readableness is repeated throughout this number, notably in three stories by Vibert, the French artist, accompanying his famous pictures; also in an article by Prof. H. C. Mercer of the University of Pennsylvania, giving his researches while on the track of "The Arkansas Traveler," together with the music of that tune and pictures from old-time lithographs; also in an article on John Randolph of Roanoke, by Powhatan Bouldin, consisting of new recollections together with unpublished letters of Randolph's which present this strange and interesting character in a graphic light. Another article of popular character is a sketch of the elder Dumas by Mrs. Emily Crawford, the Paris correspondent, in which a vivid picture is drawn of that robust novelist. Entertaining also is the fiction of the number, including the fifth part of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, "Sir George Tressady," the fourth and concluding part of Mr. Hopkinson Smith's "Tom Grogan," and short stories by Chester Bailey Fernald and Mrs. Burton Harrison. On the more serious and important side comes, first of all, the "Life of Napoleon," by Professor Sloane, in which Napoleon is shown as the "Fountain of Honor and Power," establishing a new feudalism and having visions of world empire. Another article of a sort which one is accustomed to look for in The Century is an account of "Stamping Out the London Slums," written by Edward Marshall, secretary of the New York Tenement House commission, which will be in the nature of a revelation to Americans, besides giving suggestions as to the treatment of similar problems in our cities. Another article of importance is Mr. William E. Smythe's "Ways and Means in Arid America," in which the accomplishments of irrigation are set forth, with illustrations by Mrs. Foote, Harry Fenn, and Orson Lowell. A piece of high-class literature by Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton is "On an Author's Choice of Company," while a short essay by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton has the novel title "The Perils of Small Talk."

There is a wide diversity in the contents of the March St. Nicholas. Stories, sketches, and poems will appeal to boys and girls of various ages. Lieutenant John M. Ellicott of the United States navy, who has contributed several papers to this magazine on the methods of signalling at sea by means of flags and lights, has a somewhat similar article, "Into Port." This tells how ships are brought into harbor at the end of their voyages, and how channels are marked with buoys and lights. "Their First Moose Hunt," is a breezy story of the woods written by Tappan Adney. Chas. F. Lummis, in "A Little Hero of Peru," tells of a plucky boy who saved the lives of two American scientists overcome by the mountain-sickness. "The Goodly Sword," by Mary Stuart McKinney, is a chapter giving the history of the noblest of weapons from the earliest times to the present day. In 1812 there was a notable volcanic eruption of the Soufriere, a mountain in St. Vincent, one of the small West Indian islands. Great damage was done to property and many lives were lost by the floods of lava and the showers of stones. Herbert H. Smith heard the story of the eruption from the lips of an old lady who witnessed it in her youth, and this he has told in "What Lydia Saw." The series of natural history papers by W. T. Hornaday, which has been a feature of St. Nicholas for a year or two past, is brought to an end in "The Lowest of Our Quadrupeds." This paper is devoted to the armadillos, ant-eaters, sloths, and opossums. All of the serials carry along their plots with interesting chapters. The senior partner in the firm of "Sinbad, Smith & Co.," sustains his Arabian Nights reputation by discovering an unknown city in the United States. "The Swordmaker's Son" is devoted this month to that portion of the sacred story that tells of the miracles in Capernaum. There are the usual number of poems and jingles, and a prize puzzle, "The Fairy Godmother," is printed. This will set the wits of the boys and girls at work.

In the February "Magazine Number" of The Outlook one of the most timely features is a group of three illustrated articles about the Salvation Army. The recent removal of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth from the leadership of the Army in America, and the public protest against this removal, make these articles of especial interest just now. They trace the origin and history of the Army in England and America, and include personal sketches by staff-officers of the Army (with portraits) of General William Booth, the founder of the Army, and of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth. Another really charming feature of this "Magazine Number" is Mr. John Burroughs's "Recollections of My Boyhood," as told to Mr. Clifton Johnson, who illustrates these pleasant reminiscences of the early country life of the famous scientist and writer with photographs of Mr. Burroughs taken in the "old school-house," "by the brook," and in other haunts of his boyhood. In the "Higher Life of American Cities" Mr. Melville E. Stone, of the Associated Press, writes of "The Higher Life of Chicago" in a vein which is entertaining as well as instructive; about twenty-five illustrations bring out the facts pictorially. A second illustrated article by Mr. Willis J. Abbott, in his "From Atlanta to the Sea" series, the third installment of Ian Maclaren's new novel, Kate Carnegie, and an article by Lyman Abbott on "How Christ would [illegible] War," are other noteworthy features. Sixty-eight pages and [illegible] illustrations are offered the reader in this "Magazine Number," which is to be a regular once-a-month expansion of the ordinary weekly issue of The Outlook. ($3 a year. The Outlook Company, 13 Astor Place, New York.)

The special features of Harper's are as follows: "On Snow-Shoes to the Barren Grounds," by Caspar W. Whitney; "Arcadian Bee-Ranching," by Ninetta Eames; "Colonel Washington," by Woodrow Wilson; "The German Struggle for Liberty—IX.," by Poultney Bigelow; and "The Nerves of a Warship," by Park Benjamin. The fiction of the number includes installments of William Black's "Briseis," and the "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc." Owen Wister contributes a humorous tale of Wyoming life, called "Where Fancy was Bred;" Julian Ralph is the author of a story of Chines life, [illegible] Huntington, a name new to Harper's, appears as the author of a Salvation Army story, "Jane Hubins's Salvation." Junius Henri Browne contributes a study of "Money Borrowers." Charles Dudley Warner, in the "Editor's Study," pictures "A Dream Republic," and discusses "The Strong Story;" and the "Editor's Drawer" contains a variety of humorous anecdotes, verses, and pictures. Of all these, the most interesting to the present writer, and certainly the best-written, from a literary point of view, is Mr. Wilson's "Colonel Washington." The author has caught the very spirit of the time, not only in what he says, but in the way he says it. Perhaps we cannot compliment it better than by saying that it reminds one irresistibly of Thackeray's "Virginians," and that not so much by the subject-matter as by the style. As to the other articles, the "Joan of Arc" seems to be a long time in getting finished. The effect of it will be much better in book form than it is in the serial. In some respects it is decidedly the finest thing that Mark Twain has ever done.

McClure's Magazine for March contains interesting passages from a speech made by Abraham Lincoln in the Illinois legislature in January, 1837—undoubtedly the earliest speech of Lincoln's of which any record remains, and one hitherto unnoticed by any of his biographers. It is in his most attractive vein—that mingling of genial candor with perfectly clinching argument for which he afterward became so noted. An article by Cleveland Moffett describes the curious and important scientific uses lately made of kites, especially in the departments of meteorology, electricity and photography. Col. John Hay, Lincoln's private secretary and biographer, contributes a paper on Ellsworth, the young colonel of the Ellsworth Zouaves, who was shot down by an Alexandria tavern keeper. Though but twenty-four at his death, Ellsworth had had a very romantic career; and Col. Hay, having been especially intimate with him, knows all the details of it. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps tells the story of the beginning of her literary life, when, as a girl of twenty, she became a contributor to the leading magazines and a writer of Sunday-school books. The paper has some interesting illustrations. Accompanying reproductions of noted paintings by Delacroix, Ingres, Sir David Wilkie, and other French and English painters of their time, Mr. Will H. Low has a critical and biographical paper on the men and their work. Short stories by Kipling and Robert Barr, and poems by Robert Louis Stevenson and Eugene Field, complete an excellent number.

LITERARY NOTES.

"From Flag to Monitor," is the title of a new story for boys of public school life in England, by Andrew Home, the author of "Through Thick and Thin," and other well-known boys' classics.

Macmillan & Co. have in press a volume of "Studies in Judaism," by Mr. S. Slechter, reader in Rabbinic in the University of Cambridge, which deal in a scholarly manner with many somewhat obscure topics in connection with the Jewish faith.

W. H. Mallock, whose "Labor and the Popular Welfare" aroused so much interest, has written a new volume of essays, in which he discusses such topics as the distribution of wealth (controverting the principles laid down by Karl Marx), the minimum of humane living wages, the products of work, and the census of the people.

Frederick A. Stokes company announce that they will publish within the next two months the following novels: "A Woman Intervenes," by Robert Barr; "The Temptress," by William Le Queux; "I Married a Wife," by John Strange Winter; "The Broom Squire," by S. Baring-Gould; "A Woman with a Future," by Mrs. Andrew Dean, the author of "The Grasshoppers;" and "The Rogue's Daughter," by Adeline Sergeant.

Mrs. Emily Crawford, the well-known Paris correspondent, contributes to the March Century a biographical sketch of Alexandre Dumas, the elder. The article is a succession of anecdotes of the old novelist, and presents him in a very picturesque light. Mrs. Crawford has an account of the Bohemians and "sponges" who took advantage of Dumas's prodigality, and of his architectural folly, the Chateau Monte Cristo, with its strange menagerie.

In his library in London, Mr. Henry Norman has the original edition of everything Mr. Thomas Hardy has ever written, and also the original editions of Meredith and our own Longfellow. Of Hawthorne he has not only the original edition of "The Scarlet Letter," but the first copy that came off the press, which was given to him by Miss Peabody, Hawthorne's sister-in-law. Mr. Norman picked up these treasures when he was a student at the Harvard Divinity School.

"Mrs. E. Lynn Linton is more amiable in what she has to say of the distinguished men of her acquaintance than she was about the famous women that she knew. In a recent number of The Woman at Home she writes most entertainingly of Landor, Thackeray and Dickens. Landor she knew from her early girlhood, and through him became acquainted with the other two, who were his friends. Dickens bought Gads Hill from the estate of Mr. Lynn, Mrs. Linton's father, for the small sum of £1,790. Mr. Lynn had seen the place and coveted it as a young man, and bought it when he grew older; Dickens did the same thing. When he first saw the place, he had no more prospect of buying it than I have of buying Biltmore. That he finally owned it only proves that all things come to those who wait. If we are to believe the lives of merchant princes and others that are written for our delectation, there is much truth in this saying. Some of us have to wait longer than others, however."—("The Lounger," in The Critic.

Mrs. Linton contrasts the characters of Thackeray and Dickens, and shows that each was the opposite of what he seemed. Dickens was what in New England they call "a little near." He would help his friends generously—but never with money. Thackeray, on the other hand, was never appealed to in vain; he was lavish in both sympathy and gold. I quote from Mrs. Linton—"He struck me as being absolutely free from suspicion, and with the unquestioning trustfulness of a man who is at once generous and insolent. He would have had more sympathy, too, with certain spiritual troubles and trials than would the other; and if I had wanted a tender and sympathetic father confessor, I should have gone to the creator of Becky Sharp rather than to him who wrote 'The Chimes' and 'The Christmas Carol'—who wove the sweet idyls of Little Nell and Tiny Tim, and touched with so sympathetic a hand the sorrows and the virtues, the crimes and the fun of the Little Marchioness and her slangy Dick." We are always struck by these contrasts in a man's character, yet nothing is more common.

"Art and Humanity in Homer," by Professor William Cranston Lawton, is a little book which undertakes to combine interpretation and aesthetic criticism with poetical citations quite copious enough to make [illegible] cumbersome references and notes, and is, in fact, a book to be read. It is, however, also adapted to lead the reader to a more thorough study of the Iliad and Odyssey themselves. Readers of The Atlantic will recall several of these papers in an earlier form. The large number who have heard the series of studies more recently as "Extension" lectures will also welcome them in this carefully-revised and final shape. After an extended preface, discussing, among other matters, the ideals of the translator, there follow seven chapters, on (1) The Iliad as a Work of Art; (2) Womanhood in the Iliad; (3) Closing Scenes of the [illegible] The Homeric Underworld; (6) Odysseus and Nausicaa; and (7) Accretions to the Troy-myth, after Homer.

Among the new publications of Harper & Bros. are the following: "A Few Memories," by Mary Anderson de Navarro; volumes III. and IV. of the "Memoirs of Barras;" "Three Gringos in Venezuela and Central America," by Richard Harding Davis; "Venezuela: A Land Where It's Always Summer," by William [illegible] Woman," by Henry Whitney McVickar (a series of 41 drawings printed in two colors); "The Bicyclers, and Other Farces," by John Kendrick Bangs; "In Search of Quiet," by Walter Frith; "Out of Town," illustrated by Rosina Emmet Sherwood; "The Second Opportunity of Mr. Staplehurst," a novel, by W. Pett Ridge; "Tommy Toddles," a humorous story for young people, by Albert Lee, with drawings by Peter Newell; "Whist Laws and Whist Decisions," by Major General W. W. Drayson; a new and enlarged edition of "The Critical Handbook of the Greek New Testament," by Edward C. Mitchell, D.D., president of Leland University, New Orleans; "The Apotheosis of Mr. Tyrawley," a novel by E. Livingston Prescott; "James Inwick, Ploughman and Elder," a novel by P. Hay Hunter; "The Cavaliers" and "The Grimsch Sign," both novels by S. R. Keightley; "The Diary of a Valet," by Max Pemberton; and new editions of "The Hand of Ethelberta" and "The Woodlanders," by Thomas Hardy. Somewhat later than the foregoing (probably in April) the Harpers will publish "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc." The second volume of Curtis's "Constitutional History," to which reference has been made in these Literary Notes, will not appear until April.

I. N. F. writes very interestingly in The Tribune, of the late Mr. Alexander Macmillan and his author friends:

"Hare, Maurice, Kingsley and Thomas Hughes were primarily his brother's friends, but they were his also. Matthew Arnold was a frequent guest at his table, and their relations were intimate. Lord Tennyson did not have the reputation of making close friends, but Alexander Macmillan was one of them. Bramshott Chase was within driving distance of Lord Tennyson's home, and publisher and poet saw much of each other. Lord Tennyson enjoyed reading his poetry to so appreciative a listener, and would recite it with his peculiar intonation, pausing once in a while to exclaim under his breath, 'That is a fine line!' The historians, Freeman and Green, were often at Mr. Macmillan's house, and were among his closest friends. John Bright was always a welcome guest there. It was from him and from Thomas Hughes that Mr. Macmillan took fire during the American Civil War, when the sympathies of the upper and educated classes were enlisted against the North. The publisher was as strong a partisan of the anti-slavery cause as his two impetuous friends. Ordinarily temperate and conciliatory in conversation, he could hardly maintain self-restraint when any disputant undertook in those days to ridicule or condemn the Union cause. * * * * His relations with Americans were always cordial, but never so intimate as with his own countrymen. Lowell he knew, but as an acquaintance rather than as a friend. Henry James, whose books he published, was sometimes seen at his house. One of Mr. Macmillan's most trusted and confidential friends was Professor Huxley, who was often his guest."

Apropos of Mr. Macmillan's death, the London Athenaeum says:

"Macmillan understood how to make personal friends of those whose books he published: Kingsley, Maurice, Green, Canon Ainger, Mr. Morley and many others; he hung his rooms with their portraits; and both at his house at Tooting and the Garrick club he gathered round him a literary society which may, without exaggeration, be called brilliant. When he retired from business he took a house in Portland place, and built himself a delightful retreat at Hind Head; while with quiet generosity, characteristic of the man, he presented his pleasant house and grounds at Tooting to the see of Rochester, rather than behold the site covered with small houses by the jerry builder. He was a really remarkable character. He was a keen, sagacious man of business, and he understood how to make a bargain, and yet his views were large and liberal. Starting in life with a slender education, he became a great reader, and his pleasure in the contents of the books he published was as keen as his satisfaction with their sale. He was also devoid of affectation, straightforward, and by no means reluctant to speak his own mind, and at the same time essentially kind-hearted and anxious to show kindness to all who were brought in contact with him."

Improper Novels.

But if the didactic novel offends against the laws of art, the pseudo-realistic novel offends against the laws of decency. One is amazed sometimes at the frequency with which, in an age that shudders at the outspokenness of Shakespeare and shrinks from the plain-dealing of Fielding, stories only to be described as ineffably nasty are admitted to the chastest drawing room tables. Sometimes these stories are written by young girls, who prattle with naive audacity of things they ought not to know; sometimes they are written by grown women who believe in emancipating their sex by depriving it of modesty; sometimes they are written by men, who have the hysterical tendencies of women or who are base enough to traffic in corruption. By whomever written, they sell; and while they sell they are bound to multiply. I wish we had a Literary Inquisition—some means of getting together all the novels of this kind known to exist, and burning them with appropriate ceremonies in the market-place.—Edward Fuller, in March Lippincott's.

An Ounce of Prevention.

There has been a "poet" living up on Long Island for a great many years, not unknown to the readers of New York dailies for his unique rhymes, metres, and subjects. For about twenty years his poems have been appearing in the village paper, and not in a despised poet's corner, but in the advertising columns. The other day the editor sent in a bill to the venerable and aged poet for $2.60, for printing said poet's poems on first page, at top of column, for nineteen years, nine months, and seventeen days. The poet refused to pay; the editor hauled him before the court, and got his money.

WESTWARD THE STAR OF THE EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.

(Verses on the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America.)

The Muse, disgusted at an age and clime
Barren of every glorious theme,
In distant lands now waits a better time,
Producing subjects worthy fame.

In happy climes where from the genial sun
And virgin earth such scenes ensue,
The force of art by nature seems outdone
And fancied beauties by the true.

In happy climes, the seat of innocence,
Where nature guides and virtue rules,
Where men shall not impose for truth and sense
The pedantry of courts and schools.

There shall be sung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of arts,
The good and great inspiring epic rage,
The wisest heads and noblest hearts.

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay;
Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavenly flame did animate her clay,
By future poets shall be sung.

Westward the course of empire takes its way.
The four first Acts already past,
A fifth shall close the Drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.
—Bishop Berkeley.

As to Uncle Barney.

"Mamma, do you think Uncle Barney will go to heaven?"
"I hope so, Johnny. Why?"
"Cause he won't if the Lord knows him as well as I do." Chicago Tribune.

She Cannot Play.

My daughter doesn't play at all,
And if she tried you'd rue it,
And yet I've spent five hundred plunks
To have her taught to do it.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for March 8, 1896—True Love to One's Neighbor—Luke 10:25-37.

[Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.]

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself.

TIME.—November, A. D. 29.

PLACE.—Somewhere in Perea, beyond Jordan, though possibly near Jerusalem.

ROUTE.—When Jesus left Galilee the indications are that He went along the border between Galilee and Samaria to the Jordan, crossed the river into Perea; thence southerly to the fords of Jericho, to Jericho, and thence to Bethany. See Luke 9:51, 52; 10:38.

THE SECTION includes (1) the final departure, Luke 9:51; (2) the plan of campaign, in sending the Seventy before him, as he had previously sent the Twelve in Galilee. (3) The story of the lesson which took place on this journey. Parallels: The departure (9:51) is recorded in Matt. 19:1; and Mark 10:1; Luke 10:17-22 is partially parallel to Matt. 11:20-27.

JESUS IN GALILEE AND PEREA.—Jesus had been in Galilee and vicinity since the last of December, A. D. 27, near the close of his first public year, and He labored there a year and almost ten months. Before His final departure, He made a visit to Jerusalem to attend the Feast of Tabernacles (John 7:2, 10), that year, October 11-18. During this visit belong the events described in John, chapters seven and eight, and probably nine and ten to verse 21, though some place these last chapters at the Feast of Dedication (John 10:22), in the December following. From the time Jesus left Galilee in October, A. D. 29, till His final arrival in the vicinity of Jerusalem (Bethany), on Saturday, April 1, A. D. 30, a period of five months, is called The Perean Ministry, because most of it was spent in Perea, that is, the region beyond Jordan (Perea means "beyond," "on the other side"), though there were frequent excursions elsewhere.

LESSON NOTES.

Jesus had now completed His work in two of the three Jewish provinces, Judea (nearly a year) and Galilee (a year and nine months); there remained but Perea (about five months), where He had a work to do on His way to Jerusalem. On His way along the southern borders of Galilee toward the Jordan Jesus uttered His farewell warnings to the people where He had preached so long. These words (to Chorazin and Bethsaida) were not prayers for a curse upon them, not angry imprecations, but simple statements of facts; warnings big with tears and love. "Flee from the wrath to come. There is still time for repentance." In preparation for this mission in Perea Jesus commissioned 70 disciples (in addition to the 12) to go "two and two before His face into every city and place, whither He Himself would come."

It was somewhere on this journey that a "certain lawyer," a student and teacher of the Jewish law, "stood up and tempted Him." He wanted to test Jesus with some controverted question of the day, saying: "Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" It is fair to assume that this man wanted to get after the truth, that he was no mere quibbler. At any rate Jesus meets him with every mark of respect and asks: "What is written in the law?" Jesus acknowledges that the law is the fountain of authority. The lawyer's business was to study the law. So he answered (Deut. 6:5, Lev. 19:18): "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself." Jesus' rejoinder comes: "This do and thou shalt live," for the doing of this is life, the life of Heaven.

This looked too simple to the lawyer. This he had been taught all his life, and to justify himself for asking a question for which he himself had supplied the answer, he asks another question: "Who is my neighbor?" The degree in which he had kept the law of love would depend on the answer.

Jesus replies with a parable. A man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, was stripped and wounded and left half dead. And there chanced to come by a priest, one most of all who should lend a helping hand. "He passed by on the other side." There was danger from the same or other robbers, and the delay might mean being found in those lonesome parts after nightfall; for the road was a very dangerous one, lying much of the way in a deep ravine through soft rocks in which caves abounded, affording shelter to miscreants who from them sallied forth to prey upon travelers. Then came a Levite. He did a little more than the priest, for he "came and looked on him," but resisted the first impulse to help. But a Samaritan coming that way had compassion on him. It required great moral courage to thus exalt a Samaritan before Jews. "Which of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves?" And the lawyer frankly confessed: "He that showed mercy on him."

"Then, said Jesus unto him, go, and do thou likewise."

Christ for All Classes.

Christ had words of compassion and encouragement for all classes, to the rich young ruler, to Nicodemus the learned rabbi, to the publican Zaccheus, to the woman at the well, to Mary Magdalene; to all he proclaimed the blessed possibility of deliverance from the curse and bondage of sin. Rev. J. W. Conley.

An Important Lesson.

Sometime or other we must all learn the lesson that we cannot always have things our own way. The lesson is not an easy one to learn, but it is an important one. When we have learned this, then we are ready to learn that God's way is better. United Presbyterian.

A Vain Hope.

He is counted a fool who tries to stand against any law or force or influence of nature. It is vain to imagine that nature will make an exception in the case of anyone who ignores her laws. And yet there are many who stand in open rebellion against the law of God, and who ignore His holiness, justice and truth, and yet imagine that somehow an exception will be made in their case, and that it will be well with them in the end. Vain hope!—United Presbyterian.

An Unjust Kind of Criticism.

The report of a congregation on its work of church repairs includes this item: "The work done seems to give general satisfaction, the only criticism that has been heard coming from one who contributed nothing toward the expense of the work." Alas! that it should so often be so! United Presbyterian.

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[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 24: Did you ever throw a handful of corn into a popper and see it burst forth into a sudden pile of white and toothsome flakes? If you did, you may form an idea of the sudden appearance of windows and stores full of shirt waists and collars to wear with them. There are pink checked ginghams, blue ones, lilac and green, and any number of dainty percales with exquisite figures. There are also dark blue linens, madras stripes and checks and large plaids, and indeed there are so many different and beautiful patterns and materials made up into these dainty and convenient garments that any one might be pardoned for sing-

NEW SHIRT WAIST AND COLLARS.

ing the song of the shirt waist. The small checked ginghams, the neat percales and the gray green grass linens are the prettiest, I think. All are made with neckbands and wristbands, to which white collars and cuffs will be buttoned. Some are standing, but more turn down and have sharp corners. I do hope that women will not lose their patience when the buttons break or fall off and roll into impossible places. Let them always keep a goodly supply on hand for emergencies and defy fate. The most of the shirt waists are gathered at the shoulders and at the bottom and have a wide plait down the front buttoned with tiny gold, pearl or linen buttons. A small tie, black, white or of some preferred color, adds the touch and finish of neatness. The collars and cuffs of stiff linen with embroidered edges are the prettiest. There are others more dressy covered with lace and muslin and having ribbon bows at the back. But for ordinary use the plain choker collar and deep plain cuffs look the most appropriate. A shirt waist is not intended so much for beauty and dressiness as for convenience and neatness. Therefore much fancy trimming is out of place. So far I have not seen any with other than bishop sleeves. The waist is shirred and then stitched to a strong belt, leaving about three inches below the waist for a staying piece. In fact, there is little difference between those of last season and this aside from the collars and cuffs.

In street attire something new is shown daily, and every one can find her desire if she has money enough. I saw a very quaint suit yesterday. It was of the new brocaded woolen, in several shades of gray and black. The skirt was plain, but hung very full all around the bottom. The sleeves were of black silk, gigot shape, wrinkled down over the forearm. At the wrist was a very full plaited cuff made of white lace. There was a similar plaiting around the neck. Over the shoulders there was a deep pointed cape of the dress material, caught up on the shoulders in a few gathers to ease it over the sleeves. It reached to the waist line only in the back. Around the neck was a narrow band of fur, with two small heads and six long tails.

There was another novel suit of tan broadcloth. It was cut with many gores, and down each gore was a flat band of seal brown velvet ribbon. The natty little jacket was cut away over a vest that reminded one forcibly of a wasp, it being of bright yellow satin, striped across with brown velvet ribbons. Down the center was a double series of loops of the same ribbon. The jacket was bound all around with light brown fur. The whole suit was very charming.

The hats for March and April are marked more by their plainness than anything, as during those two uncertain months it does not do to have too much perishable trimming. One sees felts, straws and woven chenilles—all. The black straws, in fancy weaves or braids, are trimmed as lavishly as ever with ostrich tips. One had rosettes of deep heliotrope velvet and drapery and bows of the same, with a fine aigret of white and golden yellow. There was a dark green flat felt hat, with a low, round crown. On each side were bunched bows of Persian ribbon, and on the right side there were three speckled partridge quills. There was a lovely hat in royal purple and white velvet. The brim was plaited and of the dark, while the gathered crown was of the white. There was a frill of mechlin, which is extremely popular this season for everything, and on the left

FOR EARLY SPRING.

side was a pompon, made of ostrich tips, and an aigret. A toque of turquoise blue velvet as to the plaited brim and white velvet as to the draped crown had an ornament of small iridescent quills set in a half circle, with a fancy brilliant ornament. This was surmounted by three upright quills, only much larger. A flat hat of dark sapphire blue velvet had eight black tips set around the crown at all angles. Around the crown was a band of blue satin ribbon, with a rhinestone ornament.

The pattern hats for Easter are beginning to arrive, and one must be strong to bear up under such loads of flowers as there will be on the Easter heads. Roses in the greatest profusion will be on them, set up high with nodding heads and looking as if just culled from the bush. Violets there are until you almost breathe their fragrance, and lilies of the valley, narcissuses, orchids and forgetmenots, daisies and camellias—everything in the world of flowers is there. I saw one pattern hat completely covered with a growth of short ribbon grass, and on one side was a great red peony and a white one on the other. I thought it a monstrosity until a pretty girl put it on, and I forthwith declared it a perfect love and a little dear. OLIVE HARPER.

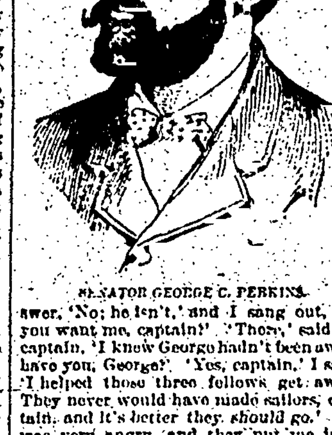
SENATOR PERKINS' EXPERIENCE.

Believes Truth to Be Stranger Than Fiction—His Mining Losses.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19. "I have a right to believe truth is stranger than fiction," said Senator Perkins of California when I met him not long ago. "You have seen the play in which a man swears he could prove everything he says 'if old Bill Jones was alive.' Well, the witness of my experience is alive and living in San Jose, Cal. Did I never tell you the story of the Lizzie Thompson and how we put back to port at St. John? Well, I'll tell it to you, because the climax is rather remarkable. Let me see. It must have been in 1854, because after I made that trip to Dublin I shipped to Liverpool and then to New Orleans and back to New York, and then I went around the Horn to California, where I arrived in 1855. Yes, it was in 1854. I was on the Lizzie Thompson, Captain Oliver Smith. We had gone from Kennebunkport to St. John, N. B., for a load of deals. The ship was well built and well calked, but the weather had sprung her a little, and she was leaking when we left port for Dublin. The men were shipped at £13 apiece—five times three—yes, that's $65. Now, they received this money when the ship left port, so if she put back for any cause the owner lost that much. Well, she was leaking so that the captain had to keep men at the pumps most of the time, and at last the men insisted that it wasn't safe and that they would go back to St. John. The mate was a fighter, and he had it up and down with the men. Gracious! There were all sorts of things going on, but I was at the wheel steering and I didn't see much of it. The upshot was we went back to port, and several of the men were arrested and locked up, and policemen were put on the ship.

"There were three New England boys aboard making their first voyage, and they were pretty sick before we got back. They wanted the captain to let them go home, but he wouldn't do it. I told them I would help them off one night, and I showed them how to get one of the three boats that were fastened astern and drop their bundles of clothing in. When I got around, one of them was trying to get his chest into the boat, but I told him to stow it in the forecastle, and we dropped into the boat. I cut the painter, and the next minute we were swept away by the tide. They called to us from the ship to stop, but we couldn't have stopped if we'd wanted to. The tide rises 28 feet there, and we were right in the current. We dropped down to a brig bound for Providence. I put the three boys aboard, and then I let the boat follow the eddy and got in to shore. From that I worked back to the ship and crawled in through one of the portholes. The captain had come off in the meantime, and there was great excitement. I heard the captain say, 'I know George is here,' and the mate an-



SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS.

swer, 'No; he isn't,' and I sang out, 'Do you want me, captain?' 'There,' said the captain, 'I knew George hadn't been away, have you, George?' 'Yes, captain,' I said, 'I helped those three fellows get away. They never would have made sailors, captain, and it's better they should go.' He was very angry, and they put me in a boat, and the captain and two policemen got in, and after they had cut loose the captain said, 'You must show us where you've taken them.' But I told him it had gone too far for that. He threatened to put me in the calaboose, though I knew he wouldn't. And so the boys got away safely, and nothing more was heard of them.

"Now comes the odd part of that adventure. Four years ago a man called at the executive office at Sacramento and asked to see the governor. When he came in, he said, 'Are you George Clement Perkins?' I said I was. 'Do you remember helping three boys to escape from the Lizzie Thompson, Captain Oliver Smith?' I said I did. 'Well, I'm one of those boys,' he said. And he was. He had gone back to the farm, gone through the war and drifted finally out to California. I never knew how he identified me. He is living now in San Jose, and I saw him just the other day, 41 years from the time I helped him to run away from the Lizzie Thompson."

When I asked the senator to tell me something of his mining experience, he said: "I never made much money in mines. I have made my fortune by main strength and stupidness. A man said to me not long ago: 'You're an awfully lucky man. You have always prospered, while I have never succeeded.' I told him all I possess had been made by hard work. Jones, Mackay and Flood struck a bonanza and became wealthy. I started as a porter at $60 a month and lived on $15. That is when I began to be a capitalist. I started in business with a trade of $2,500 a month and made it $50,000 a month within three years. I made most of my money merchandising and in shipping. In mines I have made very little. The gold mines of California are looking as fine today as they ever did. I know two men who are taking out $250,000 worth of ore a month, and $200,000 is clear profit. A year or two ago you could have bought the mine for $200,000. There are a dozen mines in California perhaps doing just as well. But eight out of ten men who go to the mines are losers. I have lost a great deal of money in mines, chiefly through furnishing supplies to miners."

I asked the senator if he had speculated in other things than mines.

"I never bought a share of stock in my life for speculation," he said. "In fact, I never gambled a dollar in my life. I was tempted very strongly one day, when I had only a dollar or two left in my pocket, and I stood by the gaming table and figured how I could multiply what I had. But I did not try it."

In the course of conversation the subject of profit sharing came up, and the senator said he was much interested in the question because he believed the solution of some labor troubles was to be found in it.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

A loaf of bread when ready for the oven should be at least twice the size it was when first put in the bread pan to raise.

MUNYON.

Strong Statements from People You Know Who Say They Have Been Cured by Munyon's Remedies.

SAMPLE TESTIMONIALS

Picked at Random From the Thousands Received.

T. F. Elliott, attorney at law, South Omaha, Neb., says: "My daughter has been troubled with catarrh for about ten years. During the last few years we much feared that she was going into consumption. I noticed in the papers an 'ad' for Munyon's Catarrh Cure, and resolved to give it a trial. My daughter has taken three bottles with such good results that to-day she is almost, if not perfectly, cured of the dread disease. I have no hesitation in recommending Munyon's Catarrh Cure to anyone afflicted with catarrh."

Mr. A. Wright, 641 N. Market street, Wichita, Kan., says: "I had Kidney trouble for years, accompanied by severe pains in my back. One bottle of Munyon's Kidney Cure has entirely cured me. My wife was quite a sufferer from Rheumatism and your Rheumatism Cure has been of the greatest benefit to her."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Asthma Cure with Herbs, $1.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. Burning, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in effect. Always cures piles. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred. Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at Baker & Co.'s Drug store.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle.

It not only is so—it must be so. One Minute Cough Cure acts quickly, and that's what makes it go. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was effected. He tried many so called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50 cents for large bottle. At Baker & Co.'s drug store.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merit. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Baker & Co.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief.

Rio Grande to California—2 daily trains, 11:15 a. m. and 10:26 p. m. Through sleeper. $50 round trip, good nine months. City ticket office 16 North Tejon street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

North or East Bound. December 8, 1895.

No. 2—Atlantic Coast Fast Mail ... 2:55 am
No. 12—St. Louis and Kansas City ...
No. 2—Atlantic Coast Fast Mail ... 7:52 am
No. 10—Pueblo and Denver Pass ... 2:20 pm
No. 4—Atlantic Coast Express ... 7:01 pm
No. 6—Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express ... 4:25 am
No. 8—Cripple Creek Special ... 3:50 am

South or West Bound.

No. 1—Pacific Coast Fast Mail ... 11:18 am
No. 11—Pueblo and St. Louis Ex. ... 5:28 pm
No. 9—Denver, Pueblo and Canon City Passenger ... 4:15 pm
No. 3—Transcontinental Express ... 10:20 pm
No. 5—Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express ... 10:56 pm
No. 7—Cripple Creek Special ... 1:20 am

Trains Nos. 5 and 7 and 6 and 8 are narrow gauge and carry through sleepers.

MANITOU BRANCH.

Leave Colorado Springs—
... 9:45 am
... 11:20 pm
... 5:40 pm

Leave Manitou—
... am
... 10:40 am
... 2:30 pm

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace car sleepers. Chair cars free. For full information call on or address J. M. Ellison, General Agent, 16 N. Tejon Street.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. March 1, 1896.

North Bound— Leave
No. 607—Aspen to Denver ... 4:25 am
No. 5—Chicago to Denver ... 6:00 am
No. 605—Pueblo to Denver ... 9:29 am
No. 603—Chicago to Denver ... 2:35 pm
No. 601—Salt Lake to Denver ... 6:42 pm

South-bound—
No. 6—Denver to Leadville ... 11:27 pm
No. 602—Denver to Salt Lake ... 11:25 am
No. 600—Denver to Canon City ... 4:50 pm
No. 604—Denver to Chicago ... 8:42 pm
No. 6—Denver to Chicago ... 9:42 pm

Trains 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Colorado Springs and Chicago, via Kansas City. No. 6 connects at La Junta with tourist train to California. No change of cars.

via Kansas City. No change of cars. Trains 603 and 604 run between Colorado Springs and Chicago via Kansas City. Train 601 connects at La Junta with the California limited. Full line steamship tickets to Europe.

J. J. DUNLEY, Ticket Agt., Depot. C. C. HOYT, City Pass. Agt., Opera House Blk.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Taking Effect March 1, 1896.

West Bound—
No. 1 ... 8:00 am
No. 5 ... 11:15 am
No. 7 ... 11:30 pm

East Bound—
No. 2 ... 12:00 pm
No. 6 ... 6:35 pm
No. 8 ... 4:15 am

All trains run daily.

Nos. 5 and 6, between Denver and Grand Junction, carrying through sleeper between Denver and Ogden.

Nos. 1 and 2 between Colorado Springs, Cripple and Victor without change of cars.

Nos. 7 and 8 between Denver, Colorado Springs and Aspen with sleeper service same. These trains also carry special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek sleepers.

All trains connect closely at Divide with Midland Terminal trains to and from points in the Cripple Creek district.

H. T. DUNAWAY, City Agt.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Depart
No. 6 Vestibule Limited to Chicago and St. Louis, via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha ... 7:40 pm
No. 10 Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe and St. Louis ... 5:50 am
No. 5—Limited, to Pueblo ... 7:00 am

Arrive
No. 6—Vestibule Limited from Chicago ... 7:35 am
No. 9 Fast express from Chicago ... 5:25 am

Nos. 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha, Kansas City or St. Joseph without change. Through sleeper to St. Louis. All meals en route served in dining cars. Through tickets to all points East, and baggage checked to destination at No. 12 Pike's Peak ave. Telephone 97, or Union depot telephone 53. Also passage tickets via principal steamship lines.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Passenger Agent.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RY.

Government Fast Mail.

Lv. 5.35 pm Colorado Springs Ar. 9.25 am
Ar. 6.40 pm Pueblo Lv. 9.20 am
Lv. 7.00 pm Pueblo Ar. 9.00 am
Ar. 5.45 pm Kansas City Lv. 10.15 am
Lv. 8.30 pm Kansas City Ar. 7.00 am
Ar. 6.55 am St. Louis Lv. 8.20 pm

The best line; only one change of cars between Colorado and New York City, in union depot, no transfer. Through Pullman Palace buffet sleeping coaches and free reclining chair cars. All trains lighted with the famous Pintsch gas light and heated with steam (no danger of fire).

H. WILDMAN, Ticket Agent, Union Depot. J. M. ELLISON, Pass. and Tkt Agt, 16 N. Tejon st.

U.—P.—D.—& G.—RY.—CO.

ARRIVE

From Denver, Chicago and points east:
No. 3, Daily ... 12.05 pm
From Ft. Worth and points south
No. 5, Daily with through sleeper from Houston ... 2.35 pm
From Denver, except Sunday Pike's Peak special:
No. 7, Daily ... 6.50 pm

LEAVE

For Denver and St. Louis:
No. 8, Daily except Sunday ... 8.10 am
For Pueblo, Trinidad, Ft. Worth and all points south:
No. 4, Daily with through sleeper for Houston ... 12.10 pm
For Denver, Chicago and all points east:
No. 6, Daily through sleeper to Chicago ... 3.00 pm

Trains 4 and 5 have through buffet Pullmans to and from Houston.

Shortest route by several hours to Texas and the Southeast. Only one night to Fort Worth.

E. K. CARNES, Gen. Agent.
W. G. RICE, Ticket Agent.
Telephone 21. 14 Pike's Peak Ave.

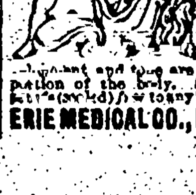
RIO GRANDE.

To Glenwood and return, good 90 days, $— To Aspen and return, $18.

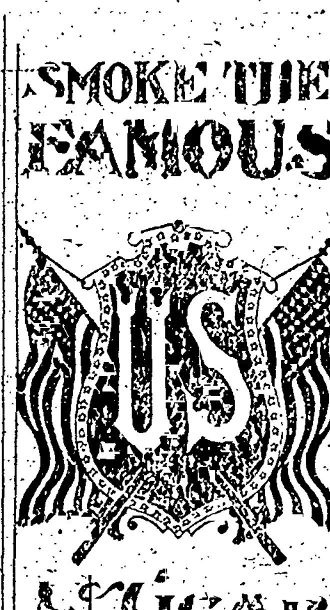
WEAK MEN

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) free to any man on application.



ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.



FOR SALE BY

ALTA VISTA HOTEL.
ALAMO HOTEL.
ALLEN & HAYNES.
BILL NYE'S RESTAURANT, Colorado City.
BUFFALO THE, Manitou.
BAKER & CO.
BOYLE, F. M., Billiard Parlor.
BROOKS, L. W., Postoffice, Manitou.
COLORADO SPRINGS DRUG CO.
CITY DRUG STORE.
CLUB COFFEE HOUSE.
CHRISTY & SON.
DELMONICO, THE.
DIBBLE & SONS, Colorado ave. and 5th.
DANA, MRS. A. L., Roswell.
DAIRY LUNCH ROOM.
ELK HOTEL.
EMICK BROS., 108 Colorado ave.
FARRINGTON, MRS., Cheyenne Canon.
FOX, F. D., Manitou.
GODFREY, R. F., Colo. City.
GOVREAU, C. L.
GREBE & TAGGART.
KENDALL, W. A., Colorado City.
KEYSTONE GROCERY CO.
KENNEDY, F.
KLOPP, R. F.
MANCHESTER, P. J. & CO.
MICHIE, WM., Billiard Parlor, Colorado City.
LAUTERBACK & CLELAND, S. Tejon St.
MOUNTZ BROS.
M'GREGOR, MRS. A.
MUMPER, G. B., Manitou.
M'INTOSH, JAMES, Colorado City.
NEFF BROS.
OXLEY & CO., 1014 Colorado ave.
OXLEY & CO.
SMITH & WELLING.
STRANG, C. G. & H.
STAR GROCERY CO., Colorado City.
SPOT CASH GROC. CO., Colo. City.
SPAULDING HOUSE.
SAMS, J. R.
TAMM & ARCULARIUS.
UTE IRON SPRINGS PAVILLION.
VOSS, CHARLES, Billiard Parlor.
VICKERS, W. J.
WILLIAMS, JOHN, N. Weber St.
JORDAN, L. P., Colorado ave. and 4th.
WEST SIDE GROCERY, Huerfano and Summit St.
WALLACE, C. L.

SHIELDS, MORLEY & CO., DISTRIBUTORS.

Bond Sale Notice.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 18, 1896.

Sealed bids will be received for Colorado Springs Gold Water Construction Bonds to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars ($170,000), due in fifteen (15) years, optional after ten (10) years, bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be dated March 1st, 1896; bids to be in the hands of the City Clerk by seven o'clock p. m., Monday, March 16, 1896. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids to be asked for as follows:

First—For the whole amount, to be paid for as soon as the bonds can be prepared and delivered.

Second—For one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), to be paid for as soon as the bonds can be prepared and delivered; thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) to be paid for in six months from date of bonds; thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) to be paid for in one year from date of bonds.

All bonds to be delivered when paid for.

CHAS. E. SMITH, City Clerk.

Notice of Dividend.

At a meeting of the board of directors, held at the company's branch office in the city of Cripple Creek, Colorado, on the 17th day of February, 1896, a dividend of one (.01) cent per share was declared on the capital stock of the C. O. D. Gold Mining company, out of the proceeds of the sale of a part of the "Vindicator" and "C. O. D. No. 2" lode mining claims, belonging to the company. Dividend will be paid on the 2d day of March, 1896, at the company's branch office in Cripple Creek, Colorado, where all stock should be sent for transfer. P. O. Box —.

Transfer books will be closed on February 26th, 1896, and opened on March 3rd, 1896.

(Attest.) P. E. C. BURKE, Pres't.
CHAS. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fuente Coal Company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, March 9, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.

CHAS. KNAP, Sec'y.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Coahuila Coal Company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, March 9, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.

CHAS. KNAP, Sec'y.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Alamo Coal Company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, March 9, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.

CHAS. KNAP, Sec'y.

Stockholders' Meeting.

To the Stockholders of The Elkton Mining and Milling Company:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Elkton Mining and Milling company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Colorado Springs, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of March, A. D., 1896, to consider and take action upon the question of changing the name of the company to that of The Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling company; and also of increasing the capital stock from 500,000 shares to 1,250,000 shares of the par value of one dollar each, and for the transaction of such other business as may legitimately come before the meeting.

Done by order of the board of directors this 4th day of February, A. D., 1896. GEORGE BERNARD, President.
J. H. AVERY, Secretary.

Don't leave Colorado Springs

Until you have learned to ride horseback.

PROF. CHAS. W. COLLINS, Riding Teacher

214 N. Tejon St., Midway Stables.

Grocery and Meat Market.

731 NORTH WEBER STREET

John Williams,

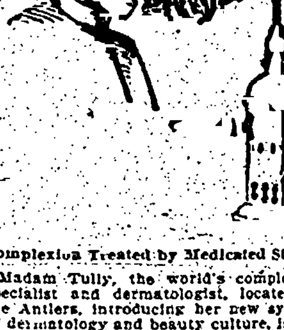
SUCCESSOR TO HOAG & BUMSTEAD,

Carries a stock of the finest groceries and meat obtainable, and at prices that will compare with any store in the city. The following are a few lines:

3 lbs. Mocha and Java coffee	$1 00
2-lb. package coffee	45
Fine Japan tea from	25
English breakfast from	50
100-lbs. splendid baking flour	2 00
25 bars White Russian soap	1 00
28 bars Denver Best soap	1 00
3 cans choice tomatoes	25
3 cans choice corn	25
2 cans California fruits	25
100 lbs. best potatoes	60
Sweet Mexican oranges, per doz	20

Dried fruits, nuts, vegetables, preserves, etc., etc., all at lowest down town prices.

'PHONE 151.



Complexion Treated by Medicated Steam.

Madam Tully, the world's complexion specialist and dermatologist, located at the Antlers, introducing her new system of dermatology and beauty culture, is the only person who has discovered the means by which humanity can bid defiance to time, with its cares, sorrows and troubles, to leave tell-tale traces (wrinkles and lines) which mar the beauty and kill the youthful appearance of humanity. Madam Tully is the only person in the world that can successfully and permanently remove and prevent wrinkles, lines, crowfeet and frowns from marring your beauty and youthful appearance. You have only to call and see Madam Tully to be convinced of her skill and the efficacy of her preparations and appliances. She succeeds where others have failed; she leads, others try to follow; she designs, others try to imitate. She and her facial beautifier have revolutionized the science of dermatology. Ladies of all ages are cordially invited to call and investigate and receive valuable advice and consultation free. Ladies who wish to treat themselves at home can have steamers with full directions for use. This facial steamer also gives Russian baths for the body, which cure rheumatism, sciatica and all nervous diseases. Massage and Swedish treatment administered; scalp disease treated; hair singed, which stops hair from falling out in one treatment and cures dandruff.

Ladies are all invited to call at my parlors at the Antlers hotel.

G. O. TAYLOR WHISKIES

QUALITY NEVER VARIES.

First Sold May, 1873.

BOTTLED MEDICINALLY PURE.

For MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Sold by Licensed Dealers EVERYWHERE.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

GENUINE has our FIRM NAME on FACE and NECK LABEL

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

WOLFE LONDONER, Denver.
W. A. HOVER & CO., Denver.
DENVER, COLO.

CALL ON US AND ... SEE THE FIRST

'96 Victor

In Colorado Springs.

We have received a lot of them. Not materially changed in appearance, but in detail, viz:

28 Spokes front, vs. 24.
32 Spokes rear, vs. 28.
5 inch tread, vs. 6.
1⅛ inch double tire, vs. 1¼.

Improved single tube tire. Weight, 17 lbs. to 24 lbs. Level top bar on all wheel bars 2 in. ahead.

Round Fork Crown and New Fork Side.

New chain—very light and silent. New rear hub. New design pedals. New design bars, etc. etc.

A. S. BLAKE

10 S. Tejon Street.

Important Blanks

FOR NEW

MINING COMPANIES.

Certificates of Full Paid-up Stock.

Certificates of Impression of Corporate Seal.

For Sale by The Gazette Printing Company.

PIANOS.

Weber, ...

Wheelock, ...

For Sale Only by ...

The H. D. Smith Music Co.

...

The Cripple Creek Special.

Via the Rio Grande. It is the best train for the

Great Gold Camp.

A Pullman car will be open at Union depot every night at 9:00 p. m. to receive passengers. Train leaves at 1:30 a. m., arrives Victor 7:00 a. m., Cripple Creek 7:30 a. m. Secure your berths and tickets at D. & R. G. city ticket office, 16 North Tejon Street.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Good Hope Gold Mining company will be held at the office of the president, room 30 Bank block, in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., on the first Monday (2d) of March, 1896, at 4 o'clock p. m., for election of directors, and any other business which may properly come before such meeting.

The transfer books will be closed Feb. 24, 1896, and opened the day after said meeting. WILLIAM H. COFFIN, JR., Secretary.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

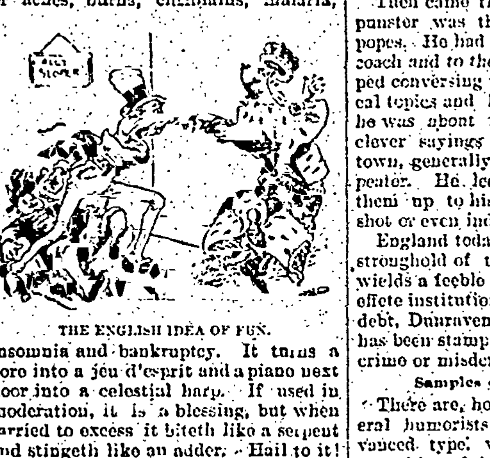
THE NATIONAL JOKE.

WALT McDOUGALL DESCRIBES THE FAVORITE JESTS OF THE RACES.

The Slam Bang Joke That Is Popular In England—Rough and Tumble Humor In America—The Popular Thing In France and Germany—The Jokes That Never Die.

The common notion that the humorous or funny bone is the natural seat of humor in the human body is erroneous, but as man is the only animal generally addicted to the practice of jesting and fitted with a funny bone there may be something in the theory. Some dogs and most monkeys possess a misty sense of humor, it is certain, and there are men, some of them editing funny papers, who have as confused a sense of the comical as these lesser animals.

Humor itself is a subtle, ethereal essence that was divinely imparted to a few rare souls to enable them to truly perceive, measure and judge the value of the things of this life and shed the electric light of a higher wisdom upon them for the proper guidance of the less gifted. Humor is the sense of proportion exaggerated. It is the last, best gift to suffering man. It is a mascot, that works nights, a poultice for pain, a balm for aches, burns, chilblains, malaria,



THE ENGLISH IDEA OF FUN.

insomnia and bankruptcy. It turns a bore into a jeu d'esprit and a piano next door into a celestial harp. If used in moderation, it is a blessing, but when carried to excess it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. Hail to it! Long may it reign!

Humor has evoluted from a physical fact to a mental exercise, from a chance luxury into an actual necessity. Its primal source was exemplified in pain and trouble, its origin being the mirth evoked among savages at the sight of distorted or crippled humanity. A hunchback or a clubfooted man even today is a huge joke among barbarian peoples. In their uncultured eyes he is quite as humorous as one of Zim's pictures of a colored man being kicked in the stomach by a long legged cow or Francis Wilson in comic opera. Savages find vast amusement in witnessing a captive burning at the stake. They really keenly enjoy a torturing bee, and an Eskimo has been known to laugh gleefully at seeing his wife in the embrace of a polar bear. Time brings its revenges, however, and today the humorist is the victor, not the victim. He tortures his audience and goes home to laugh as he counts the proceeds.

To the deep thinking mind there is something saddening in the thought that humor is even of pain, but it is, alas, too true. "Humpty Dumpty" and "Punch and Judy," both old comedy effects, testify to this creation of laughter by the misfortunes of others, and it underlies many of the comic effects of today.

Ghosts of Dead Jokes Haunt Us.

Students of this interesting subject have long and earnestly searched for the original funny man, the one who is to blame for all the puns, jokes and quips now strewn knee deep along time's pathway, but he is lost in the foggy background of antiquity. Peer into the dim past, haunted by the ghosts of those who jested before the alphabet was invented, and you will see the already aged spooks of the mother-in-law, the bulldog, the pants seat, the William goat and the baldhead joke, as well as many, many others. These jests were uttered in tongues now dead and forgotten, but their spirits still live.

And yet the original joker must have existed. I mean the first jester, not the practical joker, who was a simian prototype, but the man who, by comically reciting his own misery made others laugh and who became a favorite at mastodon or cave bear banquets and had delicate morsels of marrow sent him by his admirers. His paleolithic gags are still lying in wait in back country taverns, and each generation finds them new and funny, and nations yet unborn are awaiting them in the silence of the hence. This prehistoric jester was the father of humor, just as his boon companion who carved on reindeer horn or mammoth tusk was the father of art, the first man who took an optimistic view of life.

The [illegible] feature of the jests of antiquity, when we come within the historic period, was in their primitive coarseness, even obscenity, which is generally laid to the naivete of the age. The ancient joke was quite decollete at both ends. It is a sad commentary to know that one of our greatest and most prolific humorists has remarked that "the funniest and wittiest things unfortunately could not be told in decent society." Every classic work has some well meant attempt at humor which probably served its purpose. Even Greek and Egyptian mythology had lists of the practical jokes of the gods themselves.

The Bible is probably the only work that lacks a humorous element that is of deliberate purpose. The semireligious plays of mediæval times were more than [illegible] of the coarsest, lewdest sort, and quite until the beginning of this century humor had a decidedly rank flavor indeed, and such of it as was printed is now read and kept where the children cannot get at it.

It is a fact, moreover, that popular humor must smell of the soil, so to speak, even now. Perfume it, and its [illegible] polish it, and it is dull and pointless. It must still carry the element of buffoonery, even if it sometimes grates on refined ears, and bear the point of suffering somewhere in it [illegible].

The Good Old Jokes.

To the mass of the people, the great body of nonthinkers, the old, old joke is ever precious. It is greeted again and again with laughter and applause, and no matter how changed in dress or altered in expression it still goes. It seems a contradiction to add that it goes because the majority of people cannot remember a humorous remark more than a few days, and the dear old joke, with its long, mossy whiskers, seems new to most of them.

One may hear today upon the variety stage the same old "gags" that our fathers roared at 50 years ago, and in the comic papers of this week read the jokes that broke up homes in Aryan mountain regions before the dawn of letters and caused the prophet to ask the conundrum: "O grave, where is thy victory? O death, where is thy sting?"

There are styles in humor. To one who has studied the subject distinct geological eras mark the growth of funny sayings. From the dwarfed court jester of the dark ages, with his cap, bells and bladder, to the funny man of the comic press is seemingly a long step, but the interval has been filled by the coffee house wit, the stage comedian, the circus clown, the minstrel end man, the lecture bureau entertainer, the traveling drummer and the comic artist. To us in this enlightened age it seems funny of itself that at one remote period men and women laughed at conundrums. That was all they had to be hilarious with.

Then came the age of puns. Once a punster was the equal of kings and popes. He had free passes on the stagecoach and to the theaters. People stopped conversing upon religious or political topics and held their breaths when he was about to emit a pun, and his clever sayings were repeated all over town, generally as original with the repeater. He led conversations and led them up to his puns, and he was not shot or even indicted.

England today is the last refuge and stronghold of the pun. There it still wields a feeble sway along with other effete institutions, like imprisonment for debt, Dunraven, etc., but elsewhere it has been stamped out and branded as a crime or misdemeanor.

Samples of English Humor.

There are, however, in England several humorists who are of a more advanced type, whose productions have something of the liveliness of the American spirit. W. S. Gilbert and Jerome K. Jerome often have spasms of fun that seem to be spontaneous and unaffected. Even Punch of late has flashed a spark or two of sedate merriment. The following sample serves to illustrate the assertion. An obsequious curate is pictured as breakfasting with his bishop, who remarks:

"Why, my dear Mr. Stiggs, I really think you have a bad egg there!"

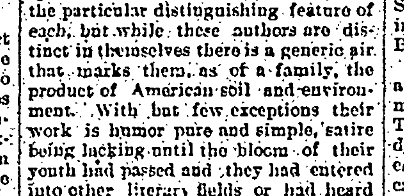
"Oh, no," the curate replies; "parts of it are very good, I assure you!"

Now, that's not bad for Punch, you know.

But I digress. The punning period was followed by that of humorous writings like "Sam Slick," the "Biglow Papers," "One Hoss Shay," "Darius Green," etc., true humor which took all hearts by storm. I am now speaking of American humor, of course. This was, properly considered, the beginning of the present era. It was the period begun by John Phœnix, continued by Artemus Ward, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Bailey, the Danbury News Man, Bob Burdette, M. Quad, Eugene Field, Bill Nye and a host of others, each in turn taking the popular fancy.

The essential quality of these various writers cannot be strictly and distinctly specified, one cannot lay his finger on the particular distinguishing feature of each, but while these authors are distinct in themselves there is a generic air that marks them as of a family, the product of American soil and environment. With but few exceptions their work is humor pure and simple, satire being lacking until the bloom of their youth had passed and they had entered into other literary fields or had heard their own stories told as original by several thousand other humorists. Each had his own distinct era, being for a time as popular as a new puzzle or a patent cough mixture until another came who by a fresher combination of words and circumstances eclipsed the glory of his predecessor and made his methods seem stale.

Such work as was essentially good or truly novel, such as the "Squibob Papers" of John Phœnix, Harte's "Con-



Son—I wish I had one.
[illegible]—Would you take them from your poor, sick father?

TYPICAL GERMAN JOKE.

densed Novels," the "Biglow Papers," Carroll's "Alice" [illegible] and others, to say nothing of some that I intend producing when I get time, will probably endure as classics, to be studied when the humorist is properly recognized as the most enlightened, advanced and gifted of men. In that period he will be selected as the best fitted to grace high offices and will control the destinies of mankind and lead them to heights now undreamed of.

This will occur when we have outgrown the idea that the [illegible] of human achievements and the man best qualified to advise human interests.

The Passing of Certain Humorists.

In looking back over the periods of popularity of each humorous writer it is curious to note that each held a time without a rival and held the stage with his audience in convulsions of mirth until a fresher comedian stole his laurels by a newer juggling of phrases. We can all recollect when Mark Twain's humor was the only true metal, all others being spurious or plated goods, and how all the world roared at "Innocents Abroad."

Things went then as humor that now would attract the attention of the grand jury.

I remember—and I am younger than most people suspect who have judged my age by the vast wisdom that permeates and exudes from my work—I remember, I repeat, that the joke about the man who left a placard on his beer, stating, "I have spit in this," and returning found thereon another line, adding, "So have I," was a joke to set the table in a roar in the most refined society. We now consider this joke somewhat passee, and allusions mal de mer are regarded as vulgar. It is a sample of the humor of that not very remote period, and even this is preferable to the conundrum or the pun. Also in this connection it is lamentable to observe how sadly lacking in humor now and how pointless, even melancholic, seem most of the button bursting and side splitting productions of those erstwhile favorites like the Danbury News Man, whose sketches were considered at the time the funniest ever written; of Ten Eyck White of the Chicago Tribune, whose "Lakeside Musings" were copied about 1883 into every paper; of the Texas Siftings' southwestern jests, which, with those of the Philadelphia Call, the Burlington Hawkeye and later the Detroit Free Press, kept the original "humor columns" of every country paper crowded to repletion.

The steady outpourings of these gifted humorists soon made their technique familiar, and weak imitations, warranted "just as good," were produced by the local funny man in every village sheet. It is quite easy to acquire any particular style of humor after its creator has produced enough of it to make the brand familiar, just as it is easy for a man who can draw well to imitate Zim's, Hengler's, Caran d'Ache's or Chip's pictures as far as the mere handiwork is concerned. The soul only is lacking.

And all these men have created such a hunger and thirst for humor that in response to the demand there are now thousands of jesters, and a humorists' union is now proposed to keep prices up. With the increasing facilities for acquiring the art, when jesters are popping up on every side and humor rapid-

IDEAL FRENCH COMIC.

ly becoming an actual necessity, it is a serious outlook for the old hands, for humorists threaten to become as numerous as the writers of decadent novels.

The germ theory might explain the increase of funny men very satisfactorily. Perhaps the bacillus of humor, once rare and ill adapted to its surroundings, has found its natural field and has increased inordinately under favorable circumstances in the blood or mayhap in the brain of man. This would account for the phenomenon.

Four National Types of Humor.

There are four natural, fundamental types or sources of national humor, as far as I am aware. There may be others, but of these I am sure, to wit:

The English idea. This is primarily a pugilistic encounter, a slam bang setto. A variant or outgrowth of this idea is the "Humpty Dumpty," "Punch and Judy," split stick and knockabout art as seen on the variety stage. It is the Ally Sloper kind of fun today, largely entering by various devices and changes into British popular fun of all sorts.

The American primal idea is that of a man being kicked over a fence by a mule. Now, don't smile, but ponder. The billygoat's sudden onslaught, the dynamite joke, the banana peel's treachery, the hole in the ice joke, the bicycle catastrophes and a hundred others are all drawn from this fountain head. No other nation is jocular upon the subject of death, the least humorous event in a man's career. In Weary Walker's comical misery and the dweller in Lonesomehurst's troubles the "kick" is the source of the fun.

The French fundamental root is the comic appreciation of marital infidelities, the disclosure of a man involved with another man's wife, or vice versa. This has been a most prolific source of Gaulois merriment from time immemorial and very successful in increasing the gayety of that joyous nation. It is presented in a hundred thousand ways, but they are all traceable to this foundation. The mere fact of a wife's unfaithfulness is somehow comical to your true Frenchman.

The German basic idea is less easy to describe, being more complicated, but it may be summed up as being largely connected with the acts of eating, drinking and digesting in various forms. It is a substantial, meaty, beery and material form of humor, and it also is of a more pliant and versatile nature than any of the others, admitting of more [illegible] than any of them, I imagine.

Of Spanish, Italian, Russian humor I am ignorant, as of Zulu or Chinese, although I am informed by eminent linguists that all these nations possess very excellent brands, but I suspect from a casual glance over a Russian newspaper that the humor of that nation is still in the state of punmaking. Russian and [illegible] Norwegian names indicate a tendency toward a rash and unguarded use, or rather misuse, of the alphabet, and this of itself would lead to a free handling of syllables and words, and thus tend to the making of puns.

The Up to Date Jest Is Brief.

The chief quality of the latter day jests is briefness. The art of condensation has been acquired, and in comparing the humor of this year with that of a half century ago the distinguishing feature is seen to be in the latter's terseness. Lowell's humor in the "Biglow Papers" is smothered in a mass of crude dialect. Phœnix's, Artemus Ward's and Mark Twain's humorous thoughts were long drawn out and much involved, but today we get our fun in homeopathic doses in most instances. Conciseness has added to its flavor as well as made the art more difficult, perhaps.

A half century ago it took quite a page to frame a [illegible] in [illegible] wording. Like a diamond ring in a wedding cake, you had to dig it out. Now it is set solitaire. Even Mark Twain grows paragraphic when he says that "the Arabs will take anything but a joke."

This is perhaps due to the fact that the pecuniary rewards of literary work are greater than of yore. It was all very well to incumber a jest with a wreath of words when a writer received 50 cents per page, but now, when jokes even feeble little witticisms about the new woman sell at $1 each, it is different. When a farmer with a facetious mind can bundle up a dozen paragraphic quips of a morning and mail them to a metropolitan comic weekly and receive a check in return, it is plain that times have altered.

Pictorial humor has helped toward

THIS SUITS THE AMERICAN BEST.

this terseness of expression. Sullivant's picture of the hippopotamus and her baby, ear deep in water, illustrates this. The mother, awakened, says:

"Well, what do you want now?"

The baby answers, "I want a drink of water!"

Comment is needless.

It pays well. On looking over the field of acknowledged humorists, past and present, one observes, with deep, calm satisfaction, that they have all prospered. Even away back in the days of literary poverty Hook, Steele, Smollett and the rest of them lived on the fat of the land, even if they didn't own real estate. Artemus Ward, Derby, Harte, Bailey all made lots of money. Mark Twain failed for over $1,000,000 and is coining another fortune in Australia. M. Quad, Bill Nye and the rest carry around fat bankbooks and open wine on every possible occasion.

The reason a humorist acquires wealth is that he is of a simple, pure nature, without acquired, vicious tastes, like a yearning for steam yachts, race horses, diamonds or pate de foie gras, and he just soaks his money away where moths do not corrupt and it never is disturbed except for charitable purposes.

All humorists have quiet, simple tastes as regards living and dress. I never saw one who knew the correct number of studs for a dress shirt bosom or who could make a salad dressing, but they can all, without exception, draw up a cast iron contract, and no one ever sold a gold brick to a professional funny man. *This is authentic.*

WALT McDOUGALL.

THE FIRE CAME TO THEM.

They Failed to Put It Out, and the Cook Was Angry.

The spectacle of a fire approaching an engine house for the purpose of being extinguished excites as much wonder in the breast of a fireman as the sight of Burnham forest marching upon his castle excited in the breast of Macbeth. It is not long since the men attached to a San Francisco engine house were sunning themselves on the sidewalk when their attention was attracted by the shouts of a multitude of boys and men, and they saw a cavalcade from the midst of which issued a column of smoke approaching them at a dead run. In advance arrived a breathless youngster.

"What's the trouble?" inquired the firemen.

"Get out yer old apparatus," he replied. "Here's a feller comin wit' his house on fire, an he wants yer to put it out."

Next moment there rattled up a ham and egg wagon, drawn by a white horse that was in the last stages of exhaustion. The rear part of the wagon was already a framework of smoking embers, and the front part was wrapped in flames, which were beginning to imperil the driver, a short gentleman who wore a white cook's cap and a scared expression.

"Put this out, will you?" he yelled. "Put it out! I got here in fine time, but most of the blamed thing is gone."

The firemen got to work with commendable promptitude, but before they could play a stream on the flames the wagon was in ruins, with the exception of the shafts. Even the horse's tail was singed.

The purveyor of ham and eggs was disgusted.

"They may parade on the Fourth," he said contemptuously, "but if they can't do better than that when a man drives the fire right round to their shop they're not worth their salt."—San Francisco Examiner.

A Criticism.

"What's that?" asked Derringer Dan as he paused in astonishment to listen to the efforts of the parlor quartet.

"That's something taken from Wagner."

"What do you think of it?"

"Well," was the carefully considered reply, "whatever it is Wagner seems to be givin it up mighty hard."—Washington Star.

Reconciled to the Loss.

One Legged Stranger—Yes, I was lucky. I got $1,500 from the railroad company for that leg.

Bystander—Well, I wouldn't take $15,000 for one of mine.

Stranger—Yes, but the foot on the leg that I lost had the worst chilblain on it you ever saw.—Chicago Record.

His Wind Was Good.

They were looking over the prize [illegible] and commenting on his good points.

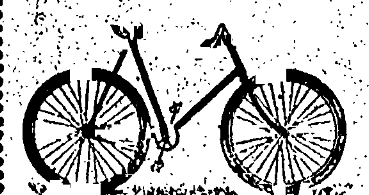
"How's his wind?" asked the visitor at last.

"Excellent," replied his manager. "He can outtalk a phonograph."—Chicago Post.

Literary Pilot.

"What is the matter with our modern novel writers anyway?" asked the literary pilot.

"They've got mud in their bilers," answered the engineer.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



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Not a weak point in the 1896

CLEVELAND.

The frame is staunch and rigid. The chain is the best in the market. The bearings are beautiful. The finish is elegant. We furnish your choice of any leading tire.

THE AMERICA

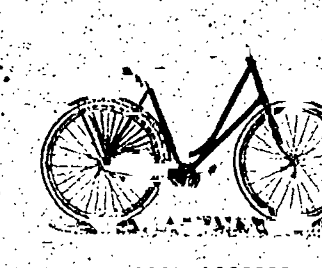
The original and improved truss frame bicycle.

A WHEEL THAT IS BUILT THAT RUNS THAT LOOKS THAT STAYS RIGHT.

THE "AJAX" LINE.

$40 to $75. The finest line of medium grade and Juvenile wheels made. Furnished in maroon or black enamel.

Repairing. *Renting.* *Lessons.*



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21 N. Tejon St. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Balden's

FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

Fine Display of Children's Summer Bonnets.

The Greatest Novelties in Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Pretty Neckwear for Evening.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANCY DRY GOODS

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Balden's Fancy Dry Goods Store,

113 N. TEJON STREET. COLORADO SPRINGS.

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LINUS F. SHERMAN

To Rooms 8 and 9,

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Land Office Attorney,

Mining Patents and Mining Deals.

Electrical and Bicycle SUPPLIES.

Gladiator Bicycles.

Jeanne & Alling.

126 Pike's Peak Ave.

A. MATTHEWS,

.....DEALER IN.....

Chinaware, Glassware,

CUTLERY AND LAMPS.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

For Everything in this Line.

19 North Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Union Ice and Coal Co.

Are ever to the front and will meet all cut prices in coal. Do not buy inferior grades. Until further notice we will sell:

Old Canon City Lump at	$4 25 per ton.	
" " Nut at	3.75	"
Maitland Lump at	4.00	"
" Nut at	3.50	"
McFerran Lump at	3.00	"
" Mine Run at	2.25	"

Yours for clean coal and full weights.

Union Ice & Coal Co.

NORTH END Boarding Stables

Buena Ventura, bet. Cascade & Tejon.

Boarding Commission and Sale Stables.

Horses Bought and Sold on Commission.

McGINNIS & JOHNSON.

ISN'T YOUR WIFE

Weaker than she was when you married her? She shows lack of energy, lack of vitality, poor digestion, and suffers from ills common to women? Have you ever tried to help her? If so, you haven't gone the right way about it, if you haven't got a case of

DR. HENLEY'S CELERY, BEEF AND IRON

for her.

That will make her strong and well, and bring back the roses to her cheeks, and the bright happy look to her [illegible]. Don't waste a moment. Get it for her to-day. [illegible]

FOR SALE BY BAKER & CO.,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

The discriminating up to date young lady completes the harmony of her charming costume with a pair of the symmetrical and enduring LUDLOW SHOES and so do her sisters, her cousins & her aunts. Shown in Black & Seasonable Tans

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COAL & WOOD.

Every effort made to please. Telephone 73.

West Creek Mining District.

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